

THE AMERICAN

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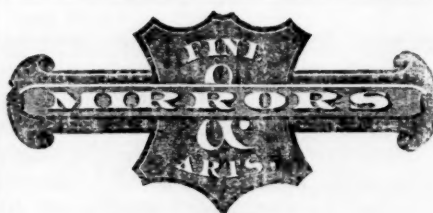
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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE session of Congress thus far has been productive only of a great crop of proposals, so inconsistent in their character as to give little indication as to the kind of legislation we may expect. The date unhappily fixed for the meeting of Congress makes sure that little or nothing will be done in the first month of the session,—the little being in the way of electing officers, arranging committees and proposing bills.

The committees of the House are not yet reported by Mr. CARLISLE. The rearrangement of the Senate committees was necessitated by changes in the composition of that body. The most important of the number is the Committee on Finance, to which would be referred any proposal for the alteration of the tariff. As reconstituted, it seems to indicate that the Senate is not prepared to undertake a farther reduction of tariff duties at the present session. In the selection both of the Republican majority (Messrs. MORRILL, SHERMAN, JONES, ALLISON, ALDRICH and MILLER,) and its Democratic minority (Messrs. BAYARD, VOORHEES, BECK, MCPHERSON and HARRIS), the Senate seems to have had this matter in view, to be in readiness for such legislative proposals as Mr. CARLISLE's election is thought to presage.

The caucus decided to treat Mr. RIDDLEBERGER and Mr. MAHONE as Republicans, and to give each of them chairmanships, the former getting Manufactures and the latter Public Buildings. We regret this action; but we regard with satisfaction the evidence it presents of a decline in Readjuster stock since the November elections. Two years ago, if Mr. MAHONE had been recognized at all, it would have been much more handsomely. It was reported that his friend and admirer, Mr. GEORGE C. GORHAM, was to be elected to his old post as Secretary of the Senate. But this was too much for the Senate to stand. Mr. MILLER of California, from which State Mr. GORHAM hails, put in his veto. The Republicans of that State do not yearn for his elevation, in which opinion they have the sympathy of Republicans generally.

FROM Mr. DINGLEY of Maine we get four bills for the relief of American shipping. The most important of the four is substantially the bill which nearly passed last session, and whose defeat constitutes a chief blot on the record of the Congress of 1881-2. Until the remedies proposed in this bill are tried, there certainly should be no recourse to the Free Trade nostrum of free ships. As matters now stand, there is a free importation of materials for the construction of vessels intended to engage in the ocean trade, and whatever imperfections exist in this freedom are removed by another bill Mr. DINGLEY offers. We have ship-yards fully manned which consume above sixty thousand tons of iron yearly, and are rapidly increasing their capacity. We have every facility for building ships as cheaply as on the Clyde, except the difference in labor. The law against admitting ships of foreign build to our registration exists only in the interest of our workmen, and if it be not operative it must be either because wages are too high for competition, or because our other legislation with regard to sailors' security and consuls' fees nullifies it, or because Americans see better openings for their capital than is presented by ocean shipping. We see no other alternative than these three; and on the supposition that the decline of our shipping is explained by any of them the registration should be kept closed, as President WASHINGTON and the first Congress closed it, and as it has remained ever since, under all changes of party and of fiscal policy. It is not a refusal to allow our citizens to buy American ships that is the grievance. They are free to buy all on the ocean. They have bought and owned freely for years past. It is simply the refusal to undertake national responsibility for vessels not of American build. It is a refusal to make our flag the asylum of British vessels when the outbreak of a European war shall make it worth while for their owners to resort to fictitious transfers for their protection.

SEVERAL BILLS have been introduced for the discharge of a national duty which has been shamefully neglected, but whose discharge is most

urgent. Alaska still remains without a territorial Government, in spite of the appeals of both her native and her white population for its establishment. The national Government draws from the country a revenue far in excess of a reasonable interest on the purchase money we paid to Russia; but it collects this revenue by selling a monopoly of the seal fisheries to a company which is exterminating both the seal and (by consequence,) those tribes which live upon its flesh and depend on its skin for clothing. In the meantime, we are not expending a dollar in the discharge of any obligation transferred to us by Russia. The public schools have ceased to exist where formerly established, and the natives are sinking to a much lower moral and intellectual level than at the time of the transfer. The missions of the Greek Church are gone, and only one American Church is making any effort to replace them. Not a political or military official is to be found in the country, and "Judge LYNCH" is the only potentate entrusted with the administration of law in the Territory.

Alaska does not need an elaborate Government. The native population numbers less than sixty thousand, and is scattered over an area twice as large as Texas. The white population is confined to a few localities. But a Governor should be sent as empowered to establish a couple of courts, to see that a share of the national outlay for education is expended on the natives, and to report to Washington grievances and emergencies which arise within the Territory. Without so much done, Alaska will remain what it has been ever since its acquisition,—a national disgrace.

It is not very complimentary to the Democratic party that its accession to the control of the House of Representatives is followed by the presentation of a perfect shower of private claims on the national treasury. Of the hundreds already presented, the majority are of one character. They are the claims of eminently "loyal" persons for property appropriated to national use since the war. Some of these may be just; the greater part are either wrong in principle or excessive in amount. Nothing, as MARK TWAIN reminds us, grows so fast as a claim against the United States Government. But no claim, either good or bad, should be liquidated by act of Congress. If Congress thinks these claims worthy of consideration, it should either create a tribunal to hear them, or authorize their hearing by enlarging the powers of some existing tribunal. Congress and its committees have neither the time nor the means for such investigation.

THE practice of gambling has grown to such an extent in the small army we maintain, and recently has led to so many serious offences, that Senator PLUMB's proposal for an additional article of war to forbid it altogether will meet with much support from public opinion. The solitary life led by our officers in the frontier service presents especial temptations to this vice. The majority of them are not possessed of mental resources which would prevent their life from sinking into utter boredom, in the absence of some social excitement such as this. Military service had this effect even during the more stirring times of the war. In some cases, a number of officers were known to sit down to cards immediately after breakfast, and not to break up the game until breakfast the next day. It is not merely the moral effect of this vice upon our soldiers and their officers that makes it highly objectionable. The excitement of games of chance, or of combined skill and chance, preys upon the nervous system to an extent which must make their devotee singularly unfit for a profession which demands extreme coolness and decision at the critical moments of the service. Senator PLUMB's proposal would put the proscription of gambling before the army in the most authoritative shape. The articles of war are the Ten Commandments of the army and navy; and whatever they forbid or enjoin they must command the greatest attention.

But "nothing is destroyed until it is replaced." To put down this vice, we must do more than forbid it. We must create a taste for those intellectual avocations which would prevent monotony in the life on service. Every private should be at school with teachers who are fitting

him for the intelligent study of nature and of books. Every officer should be a co-worker with the Smithsonian Institution and the Geological Survey, as so many of them now are. An army so employed would find its work in the intervals of peace less irksome, and would have less temptation towards whiskey as well as towards whiskey-poker.

JUDGE KELLEY has presented his bill to limit the coinage of silver, and has been giving the newspapers his reasons for offering it at the present time. It appears that he had reached the conclusion it embodies as long ago as 1879, but was discouraged by some of his associates from presenting a measure of this kind at that time. Not only with reference to the future remonetization of silver, but as a Protectionist, he thinks we should cease its coinage. Whatever keeps up the price of silver diminishes the sales of exchange in Calcutta to pay in London the interest on the East India debt. Whatever increases the sales of that exchange, serves to protect the Bengalese against the export of British cottons and the like to India, and acts as a protective tariff for the promotion of the cotton manufacture in Bengal. For years after we abandon our present large annual coinage of silver dollars, the trade of England with India will be checked seriously. The Hindoos will have their opportunity to regain those manufactures which were crushed out in India by the iniquitous and one-sided legislation of the imperial Parliament. In the course of time, the pressure on Great Britain from the East Indian Government will become too great to be resisted, and the complete remonetization of silver at something like our standard may be expected.

Our silver-producers object that in the meantime they must suffer as much as will the East Indian Government. They, however, have no right to complain. The recoinage of silver for several years past was a measure in their interest. It was an attempt to restore silver to its old standing, and it has failed because the unaided influence of America is not sufficient for the purpose. It is unreasonable to expect that the country will continue to burden its currency with great masses of coin whose real value is fifteen per cent. less than their nominal value. When such a coinage reached a great volume it could not fail to disarrange the whole circulation. It is better even for the silver men that we should abandon a half-way measure which has failed, and adopt a slower but more vigorous policy for whose success we have good reason to hope.

OF the four plans for the readjustment of national finance to our new conditions, three are already represented before Congress. The proposal of the compromising Democrats to repeal the internal revenue duties, and therefore leave the tariff revenue much as it now stands, finds a sponsor in Senator BUTLER of South Carolina. He has introduced a bill to abolish the internal revenue, root and branch. It is not his opinions about the tariff which have suggested this proposal, but his detestation of the whiskey tax. Mr. BUTLER is not alone in this conviction. A good part of the strength of the proposal, "a revenue from the tariff only," lies in what we may call the "moonshiner" States, in which public opinion revolts against the collection of national revenue by a tax on their favorite beverage. We believe, however, that Mr. BUTLER would have consulted the better public opinion of his own State, if he had come forward with some kind of proposal to make that tax a means to the better education of its people, and to the relief of the burdens of State and county taxation.

Mr. LOGAN renews his proposal of last year to distribute a part of the national surplus for the promotion of education. But he has made some modifications in his measure which bring it nearer to that proposed in Pennsylvania, and which indicate the inevitable tendency to concentrate into one form the several measures that have been suggested. His bill does not, as it did last year, take specifically the revenue from liquors; but it proposes to make up the round sum of fifty millions annually, by taking, first, the proceeds of the sales of public lands, and then so much of the general surplus as might be required.

Proposals to alter the tariff have been made from several quarters. One would put sugar, salt and barbed wire on the free list. Something might be said for sugar's being so treated; but as salt never was so cheap or so good as since we put a duty on its importation, and as the price of barbed wire is determined by patent monopolies, we do not see much to be gained in that direction. Two Ohio representatives propose the restoration of the duties on wool. There could not be any better beginning in the work of tariff reform than this. Mr. BELMONT proposes the repeal of duties on works of art; but, if he has given no more thought to the

principles of the bill than its wording shows him to have given to the details of the matter, his proposal should not carry much weight with it.

THE annual report of the Auditor-General of Pennsylvania, made up on the 7th inst. and sent to the Governor, shows the income of the State from December 1st, 1882, to November 30th, 1883, inclusive, to have been \$6,775,430.19. The items are interesting enough in the present position of the tax discussion to be presented quite fully, and we give them as follows:

Tax on corporation stock and limited partnerships,	\$2,089,032.03
Commutation of "tonnage tax,"	460,000.00
Tax on gross receipts,	837,556.08
Tax on coal companies,	7,148.08
Tax on bank stock,	365,468.56
Tax on net earnings or income,	59,126.18
Tax on gross premiums,	39,635.20
Tax on loans,	143,369.95
Tax on personal property,	374,819.47
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc.,	108,009.89
Tax on collateral inheritances,	604,764.65
Tax on sale of fertilizers,	4,990.00
Foreign insurance companies,	255,660.13
Tavern licenses,	489,935.53
Retailers' licenses,	315,123.76
Eating-house licenses,	33,172.51
Brewers' licenses,	11,960.39
Billiard licenses,	33,886.05
Brokers' licenses,	17,960.56
Auctioneers' licenses,	14,188.75
Liquor licenses,	30,572.56
Peddlers' licenses,	2,745.66
Patent-medicine licenses,	3,501.34
Theatre, circus, etc., licenses,	4,459.00
Bonus on charters,	107,004.24
Commissions of notaries public,	10,950.00
Fees of public officers,	44,177.23
Office-license fees,	5,327.00
Public lands,	5,159.99
Miscellaneous,	295,725.40

The last item is chiefly made up of receipts for accrued interest, dividends on stocks owned by the State, conscience money, escheats, and payments from the United States and the Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. on account of old claims.

WHAT we particularly call attention to in the statement, is the class of taxes which are drawn from the people through the counties into the State Treasury. The taxes on personal property,—on writs, wills, deeds, etc.,—on collateral inheritances (a most unjust exaction),—on licenses to taverns, eating-houses, liquor dealers (wholesale and retail), brewers, billiard-rooms, peddlers, etc., are all strictly of this class, as well as some others probably which we do not recognize in the list. The State's income drawn directly to the State Treasury from the imposts which it lays in different ways on corporations, and on other objects which are State rather than local in character, is large; but the county contributions of the class first enumerated amount to more than two millions of dollars. It suggests distinctly how easy it would be, should the State's share of the surplus national income be two millions per annum, to release to the counties those taxes which they are now required to pay into the State Treasury, and thus relieve the burden of local taxation. Considering the case of Philadelphia only, we find that in 1880 (the report for which year is conveniently at hand,) this county paid into the State Treasury as follows:

Taxes on personal property,	\$160,258.74
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, etc.,	22,147.85
Tax on collateral inheritances,	389,164.87
Tax on tavern licenses,	272,077.95
Tax on retailers' licenses,	55,636.46
Tax on brewers' licenses,	3,250.00
Taxes on all other licenses,	14,312.50
Total,	\$916,848.37

The local taxes in Philadelphia which are collected by the county officers and forwarded to the State Treasury, may therefore be estimated

at about one million dollars per annum. Those who see the necessity of having a larger fund for local improvements, and who realize the practical impossibility of increasing the present high rate of city tax, may view these facts and figures with interest. If the State's present revenue from county sources were replaced by an equal or greater amount from the national surplus, then it—the State,—could release to the counties the sums it now demands of them; and in this relief Philadelphia would share to the extent of at least a million a year.

THE Pennsylvania Legislature having adjourned the special session *sine die* on the 6th inst., the members have since been drawing their pay; and the business has been watched with some interest. The session having been entirely barren of legislative results, except the passage of a judicial district bill, it has been a most costly and wasteful performance for the State, even if the members took pay only for the days when they were actually at the capital or on their way to or from it. But as a matter of fact very many of them drew pay for every day, including the recess of ten days taken before the session opened, and including also Sundays and days on which no sessions were even pretended to be held. In the Senate, some of the members, following substantially this plan, paid no regard to the fact that after the middle of September the Senate declined to consider any farther business and held only formal sessions, often of but a few minutes, on two days in the week. It is true that there are some Senators whose homes are so far away from Harrisburg that they could not go and come conveniently in the intervals, and so were obliged to stay at the capital; but the number of these is not large. Many Senators and Representatives, however, declined to take pay for the recess, four or five returned the whole amount to the Treasury, and some others made full allowance for all lost time. The sum thus saved to the State will probably be some twenty-five thousand dollars; but the cost of the session will still be about half a million dollars. Many members have drawn during the year, for the regular and special sessions, thirty-five hundred dollars each,—a larger sum, we venture to say, than was ever before paid in a single year to the members of the Legislature of any State in the Union.

It should be distinctly understood, in discussing this unsavory subject, that in the matter of grabbing pay no party lines can be drawn defining the praise or blame. On each side there were distinguished examples, both of greed and decency; but on the whole the spectacle was discreditable. In the House, particularly, there was a remarkable evidence of disregard for public opinion, and a determination to have all that could be got. Many of the members of that chamber did not expect to ever come back again; and it would be a matter for regret if they did.

THE election of a Republican Mayor in Boston may be taken as an evidence that the rousing of political feeling among the less active classes in the political world is likely to prove lastingly beneficial. It is true that the Republicans elected the Mayor two years ago. But in that case their candidate was a man who had endeared himself to the poor of the city by his services as a physician; and even he was defeated a year ago. In the present case, the Republican candidate had no claims of that kind; and his election can only mean that the BUTLER struggle stirred from their inaction and indifference many who had been allowing such contests to occur without their voting.

If this be true, if even in Boston the Republicans are really the majority, it shows that the foreign element has not changed the political character of the State to anything like the extent that had been supposed. Indeed, there is no reason that it should. Such a community as Massachusetts, if it avoided exclusiveness and Pharisaism, would be able to absorb and assimilate foreign elements to almost any extent, as France absorbed and assimilated the Germans she annexed in the reign of LOUIS XIV. But Pharisaism—the disposition to lay more stress on those points in which individuals or classes differ, than on those in which they are alike,—seems to be the weakness of New England as it is of old England, and to rob both of assimilative energy.

AMONG the critics of Mr. BLAINE's *rifacimento* of the Pennsylvania Republicans' proposal to distribute the surplus, is the Rev. Mr. SUMNER, who teaches political economy in Yale College. In a letter on the subject he says:

The Whigs in 1836 tried to persuade themselves that it was the revenue from land, and not taxes of any kind, with which they were dealing.

Mr. SUMNER is reported to have once said in a speech in New York that he as an economist never had learned anything from history. If this sentence be a specimen of his historical attainments, we are not surprised at his previous statement. Does Mr. SUMNER really believe that the Whigs passed the distribution law of 1836? Does he really believe that that law distributed the public revenue from land sales? He says farther:

I have only meagre knowledge of the fact; but I believe that the twenty eight million dollars then distributed were wasted, and were a curse to the States and the people.

We have only the meagre knowledge of Professor SUMNER's information which is furnished by this sentence; but we believe he knows nothing about it. It is extremely characteristic of the man that upon "only meagre knowledge of the fact" he can base so emphatic a belief as is expressed in the two last clauses of his sentence.

IN Ohio, the Senatorial contest between Mr. PENDLETON and Mr. PAYNE proceeds, with the odds in favor of the latter. The Protectionist wing of the Democratic party are especially zealous for Mr. PAYNE, as he is a manufacturer and a Protectionist. The Republicans, for this reason and because he was one of Mr. GARFIELD's warmest friends, are disposed to wish well to his ambitions. The section of the party represented by *The Enquirer* support him as the man most likely to defeat Mr. PENDLETON.

TWO reminiscences of the war reach us from the South. A Texas "Unionist" is going to sue the United States for the value of his slaves, on the plea that Texan slave-holders were given special guarantees by the act which admitted that State to the Union. A close study of the act shows, however, that no pledge was given, except that if Texas should choose to divide herself up into several States each of these should be admitted with or without slavery, as its people elected to have it. Besides, even if the removal of the slaves in question from this Texan's custody were in breach of that contract, the Government would be liable for no more than the value of their labor between that date and the adoption of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. That amendment was not the act of the United States Government, but of the States of the Union; and by it the Texan "Unionist" ceased to have title to his human chattels. If the people of Texas have any sense left, they will not leave any room for mistake as to their opinion of this "Unionist's" claim. It is he and such as he who help to keep alive all that is left of the resentments of the Civil War.

From Georgia we learn of an ingenious plan by which one class of Confederate soldiers have been pensioned by the State. Where such a soldier has lost a limb, the Treasury was directed to make him an allowance to secure him an artificial substitute for it, and at intervals of five years for its replacement. The interval has been reduced to three years and the sum increased to a hundred dollars. So far as the principle of the transaction goes, it might be brought down to three months and the amount of the allowance might be doubled or tripled. In this way, the State of Georgia or any other Southern State may take upon herself to care for every man among her citizenship who fought for the destruction of the Union and who received any scratch in that undertaking.

OREGON by act of Legislature has established woman suffrage within that State, being the only State of the Union in which the two sexes are equal in point of political rights and duties. In this case, as in that of the Territory of Wyoming, the deficiency of women as an element of the population seems to furnish a motive for the experiment. Wyoming had in 1880 14,152 men to 6,137 women; Oregon, 103,381 men to 71,387 women. But we venture to doubt whether political privileges will suffice to secure the immigration of women. Married men who wish to keep the family circle sacredly free from the asperities of political discussion, may be inclined to avoid a State which makes the wife a voter equally with her husband.

Woman suffrage in Wyoming is attacked by a correspondent of *The Times* of New York, on the ground that there has been no such reform of political morals as the advocates of this change promised and predicted. He seems to have proved his case; but we do not lay much stress upon the fact. It is the misfortune, even of reasonable reforms, that they are

urged for absurd reasons, and benefits are promised which they never will confer. In this case, the prophecies which have not been fulfilled were discredited by previous experience. Dr. BUSHNELL showed by the history of woman suffrage in New Jersey that no elevation of political morals was to be expected from it, and even that it furnished facilities for some peculiar pieces of political rascality, such as repeating. But this does not touch the real issue. The advocates of woman suffrage must make their case by showing that woman's exclusion from this means of political power results in depriving her of her just rights. When that is proved, the introduction of the change becomes imperative, whatever its consequences.

THE Republican National Committee met at Washington on the 12th inst., and fixed upon Chicago as the place and June 3d as the time for holding the National Convention. The resolutions introduced by Mr. FRYE to reapportion the delegates to the Convention, making the number of Republican voters in each district the basis, was debated at length and then referred to the Convention itself.

THE prompt passage of Mr. HEWITT's resolution of inquiry by the House of Representatives may be expected to stimulate the State Department to ask whether Mr. O'DONNELL, convicted and sentenced to death in London for killing the informer CAREY, is an American citizen, and if so whether he has enjoyed all the advantages which British law offers to aliens charged with a capital offence. As the law stands, if he be an American, six of the jury should have been Americans, which they certainly were not; and in that case it is the duty of our Government to ask for a new trial. It is true that no such law in favor of aliens exists in America; but neither is there the same reason for it. In our country, the proportion of foreigners in the population is so great, and a prejudice against aliens as such is so exceptional, that an accused person would gain nothing by making up the jury in this way. It is different in England; and if there be any evidence of this man's citizenship our action should be prompt and emphatic. If not, he will be hung in the meantime.

THE national banquet to Mr. PARNELL in the great hall of the Rotunda in Dublin seems to have been an affair of brilliancy. The occasion was the presentation to him of the thirty-eight thousand pounds contributed by the Irish people in every quarter of the world, to aid in paying off the mortgage on his hereditary estates. As he has given to the service of his countrymen for ten years past time, and labor, and abilities, of a very high order, and has been a kind of national ruler, the sum contributed is no more than he deserved, if it be not less. What kind of a speech he made, we hardly can tell from the report. As usual, it has been transmitted to us by the Tory scribes in the office of *The Irish Times*. Every sentence or expression which is capable of an offensive construction, has been detached from the context and strung together in a continuous travesty whose very purpose is to mislead. But we can gather even from the travesty that Mr. PARNELL is prepared for a policy as aggressive in the coming election, and in the reform session which is to precede it, as at any earlier period of his career.

His statement that he expected to carry eighty Irish seats, whether the franchise were reformed or not, finds confirmation in the recent municipal elections. Dublin, which used to be controlled by those tradesmen who lived by Castle patronage, elects but two members of the town council who are not Nationalists. Dundalk elects a Nationalist majority and secures a Nationalist Mayor for the first time. And so in other quarters. One result of this will be that Nationalists will be invested with the office of High-Sheriff, hitherto reserved for West Britons.

THE news from the Soudan is still unpleasant reading for England and the Khedive. EL MAHDI has administered another defeat to the Egyptian troops. The *pasha* in command at Souakim, hearing of a large body of insurgents in his vicinity, began a campaign upon them in the delightful fashion portrayed by Count GABORIAU in his "War upon the Turcomans." He detached eight hundred of his garrison under the command of a subordinate who probably went with them no farther than he thought it safe for his skin. The insurgents surrounded them, and although most of them fought bravely they were slaughtered in multitudes by an overwhelming force, so that only one hundred out of six escaped. The *pasha* has been superseded, but the system has not. No Moslem army can present an effective resistance to such an insurrection

as this, unless it have at its head a man of first-class ability. And England has forced upon Egypt rulers whose incapacity and degeneracy condemn the country to endure incapacity through all branches of the service.

The ultimate danger from EL MAHDI is not that after mastering Upper Egypt he may advance down the Nile valley upon Cairo and Alexandria. The intermediate country presents difficulties to an invading army which never have been overcome. Such an army must advance either by the narrow valley in which the Nile flows, and in which a single regiment could stop its progress, or it must come over tracts of arid and pathless sand, in which its numbers would be decimated every day. It was this difficulty which kept the Romans out of Upper Egypt, and enabled the old Kingdom of Ethiopia—over which CANDACES was reigning when PHILIP baptized her Jewish steward,—to perpetuate the civilization, the religion and the independence of the old Egyptians for centuries after lower Egypt had yielded to the Persian, the Greek and the Roman. Only an overwhelming flood of Soudan negroes, incited by Roman diplomacy, availed finally for its destruction and its conversion into the Kingdom of Nubia.

The real danger is that the infection of Moslem zeal may spread from the Soudan into Egypt and other adjacent countries. The rebel, as his assumed title implies, makes claim to an extraordinary religious pre-eminence. He claims to be a prophet of supreme authority, sent forth to restore Islam to its old mastery of the Eastern World,—to turn "houses of confusion" into "houses of the faith," by expelling the infidels from every country which once was Mohammedan. Already in the adjacent parts of Arabia disturbances have arisen in sympathy with his insurrection, and the Sultan will have his hands too full to give much of the assistance he has proffered to the Soudan.

THE French relations with China continue to threaten a declaration of the war already waging in the Tonquin peninsula. It is believed that the French troops in Tonquin are actually advancing upon Bac-Ninh, which is held by a Chinese garrison. The *Corps Legislatif* have given M. FERRY full authority to proceed with the war, if he chooses to do so; and even the Opposition offered no resistance to his proposals of an aggressive policy. They merely complained of not being taken into confidence as to the whole course of the negotiations.

It appears that nothing has been done and it is likely that nothing will be done by the other great powers which would retard French operations on the Chinese coast. The international laws of war constitute a series of precedents on this subject which no power will take the responsibility of setting aside. If France can blockade effectively all the treaty ports, or any of them, no commercial interests will be in her way.

[See "News Summary," page 158.]

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

IT is evident that the time for serious consideration of candidates for the Presidency is close at hand, and that, whether it be possible to postpone until the beginning of June the actual determination of a choice, it is unreasonable to expect that impartial men will refrain from earnest discussion of names, or that the friends of particular candidates will omit any effort to advance the prospects of their favorite. Indeed, the whole subject has been remarkably held off in both parties, and as to the Republicans, of whom we now particularly speak, the general sense of the party has been that wisdom lay in not making a hasty choice. But the call for the National Convention has now been issued, and the time and place for holding it designated. However much the steps toward selection may be marked by caution, it is evident that they will be progressively taken from the present time until the Convention meets.

Comparing the situation that now exists with that four years ago, and the same eight years ago, it is evident that in one respect at least the resemblance is greater to that of 1876. In 1880, the question was whether the systematic plan to nominate General GRANT should succeed; and it was Mr. BLAINE's strength in Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois, with Mr. SHERMAN's in Ohio and some of the Southern States, that chiefly served to confront and halt that undertaking. But we have now no such organization for General GRANT; his name has barely been mentioned, and is not likely to be seriously urged; nor is there any other candidate who could command and concentrate the following which he had four years ago. On the other hand, Mr. BLAINE's following is still extensive. He

has many devoted friends, and they are strong in the staunchest and steadiest of the Republican States. In the absence of other conspicuous candidates, the feeling in his behalf more nearly resembles that of 1876 than that of 1880. In the former year he took the lead, and it looks as if he might do so now, if he should again determine to enter the lists with all the energy of himself and his lieutenants.

But it must be evident to Mr. BLAINE himself that his nomination does not now lie within the limits of political good judgment. Such practical and complete unity as must be secured for the party, if it mean to win, he could not give it for two reasons, one of them relating to his personal and factional differences, and the other to the opinions that are held among many independent voters concerning his public record. Either of these would be a sufficient objection to his nomination, and the fact that both exist is conclusive.

Other than Mr. BLAINE's name, however, no other appears to be extensively canvassed but that of Mr. ARTHUR. It has been recently said in several quarters that movements in his behalf are on foot, and will prove to be quite in earnest. Whether it be true that the President desires to be the candidate, we do not know; but it is plain that his selection, like that of Mr. BLAINE, would be altogether injudicious. It has been said that he has no purpose of becoming a candidate, unless there should be so plain a general indication of feeling in his behalf as would put him entirely beyond and above the rank of a mere competitor for the nomination, into that of a choice by the acclamations of his party. If such has been the inclination of his mind, it was a very wise one; and as no such indication of the public acclaim has appeared the presumption is fair that he does not now mean to enter the lists.

The true policy of the Republicans must be apparent, one would think, to the great majority of their sagacious leaders. This is to draw from amongst the number of their strong and unobjectionable public men a candidate who will receive the cordial support of all elements of the party, and who by his abilities and his character will equally command their respect. If the events of the past could be blotted from the record, and we could turn now, as the last Convention was able to do, to find at hand so strong and so worthy a leader as General GARFIELD, it will hardly be denied in any quarter that this would be the course that would win universal approbation. Experience in the canvass of 1880, not less than its decisive result, proved how sagaciously the Convention had acted, and how truly, from amongst all the dangers that beset it, the flower of safety had been bravely and happily selected.

Following such example, is there any great difficulty in seeing the proper and natural course? Is it not to look toward those men who form, as General GARFIELD helped to do, the party's reserves? How many there may be, the Convention itself, if it should be a truly representative body, can best determine; but some of them will be easily suggested. One of the first and most conspicuous is Mr. EDMUNDS. His eminent abilities, his high character, his clean record, his steadfast party attachment, are unquestioned from any quarter. He enjoys the respect and confidence of all the party's elements, and his nomination would not offend either Stalwart or Independent. Scarcely less prominent is Mr. EVARTS. He resembles much the distinguished Senator from Vermont. In abilities, character, and purity of record, he is the inferior of none. The duties of administration would be in his hands performed with the intelligence and strength of a trained statesman. He would strongly draw for his supporters upon that very class of voters in New York whose independence of thought and action commands the verdict of the State.

If we turn to the West, Senator HARRISON is one of the men who arrest attention, though he does not belong precisely to the list of EDMUNDS and EVARTS. His abilities have been less abundantly demonstrated, and the record of his public life covers fewer pages. Yet in him, and in other men of like character in the States beyond Pennsylvania, it is natural and reasonable that the Convention would hope to find a share at least of those qualities which gave strength to the great candidate of 1880.

It is for Republicans within the next five months to seriously consider and weigh the case. They may or may not form a conclusion before the Convention actually assembles; but, if their course shall be guided by such considerations as we have been discussing, the outcome of the Convention may be looked to with confidence. To choose a candidate deliberately, and to require that he shall be at once worthy, able, and generally acceptable, are now the obvious rules that should govern Republican action.

AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES UNDER PROTECTION.

SOME of our Free Trade contemporaries are preaching their usual sermon on the text furnished by the annual reports of our exports and imports. They find no comfort in the fact that our exports exceed our imports by over a hundred millions, and that in addition to paying a large amount of debt which we owed abroad we have added the whole of our product of gold to the national stock, and brought in \$6,133,252 in gold from abroad. They mourn that seventy-seven per cent. of our exports are agricultural products and mineral oils, while the export of manufactures makes "but a pitiful showing." Of our whole product of manufactured goods, but two per cent. is sent abroad, and this amount constitutes less than fourteen per cent. of our whole exports. This failure to reach the foreign markets they ascribe to the tariff; and to it they ascribe consequently the present depression in certain forms of business throughout the country.

Throughout this reasoning there is traceable the British tendency to estimate everything that concerns a national interest by the amount of international trade which is connected with it. For English economists and statisticians this point of view is the natural one. England by an unnatural course of development has made her prosperity, if not her very existence, depend upon the extent to which she can persuade other countries to accept her manufactures in payment for the articles of prime necessity which she must draw from other countries for the support of her people. Her final test of her own forward or backward movement is found in the Board of Trade's returns as to imports and exports. Every political event becomes important as it opens up to her fresh markets or cuts off the old ones. Every war is watched with reference simply to its bearing on trade. But it is somewhat curious that English economists have actually succeeded in persuading their disciples in other countries that this test of the trade returns is one of universal validity,—that mere figures of sales to and purchases from other countries are a sufficient test of any country's industrial condition and prospects, and that American manufactures must be in a bad way and American depressions easily explicable, since we sell only two per cent. of what we produce in this department of our national industry, and consume ninety-eight per cent. at home. The social "dude" who affects English dress and the English drawl is not more un-American in his way than is the school of economists which sets up this export test as more than a single and even secondary element in a very complex problem.

That our exports of food exceed all other exports, is due to a consideration which is by no means recondite. The common assumption of our Free Traders is that the American Government by its protective policy fosters manufactures only, and leaves other interests to shift for themselves. This assumption is very far from the truth. All that the tariff has done and is doing for manufactures is a very trifle, compared with what our Government has done and is doing for the extension and enlargement of our agriculture. As far back as 1829, Dr. BENJAMIN RUSH, then Secretary of the Treasury, complained that the pre-emption policy by which the public lands were thrown open on the easiest terms to settlers, was producing a one-sided development of our industrial organization. It was putting such a premium upon agriculture as could not but divert the capital and the energies of the people to that industry, to the neglect of manufactures and of commerce. He recommended the cessation of surveys until the poorer lands already surveyed had been sold, and the other great branches of national industry had caught up with our over-stimulated agriculture, so as to produce that proper balance of the three which is essential to national welfare.

If a man of Dr. RUSH's abilities found room for such complaints under the Pre-Emption Laws, what would he have thought of the operation of the Homestead Laws, which have been in operation since 1861? Under those laws we hold out the offer of almost free land to the whole agricultural population of Europe, while we make no equivalent proffer to other classes of the population of Europe. So far as we reach those other classes, it is chiefly the offer of land that draws them. Great districts of the West are cultivated by men who never touched plow or spade until they did so in America, and whose study of farming in Europe was confined to what they saw over the hedges as they took their Sunday-afternoon walks out of town along the lanes. We know from observation that they make as good farmers as any; but this country should have been offering them as much attraction to other employments as to farming. Besides these, there are the multitudes of German *bauers*,

Norse bonders and Irish peasants who come from the farms of the Old World to those of the New, under the stimulus of an offer such as draws men to no other employment in any country as they are drawn by millions to farming in America.

Under these laws it is quite impossible that manufactures and commerce should have kept pace with agriculture. The protective tariff has prevented the former from falling so far behind as it might. What the industrial movement of population might have been without the tariff, it is impossible to say. What it has been since 1850, we find stated in a table of employments which we copy from the first volume of the "Encyclopædia Americana," just published. The number of persons engaged in the several industries has been as follows:

	Farming.	Manufacturers and mining.	Commerce and transportation.
1850,	2,400,586	1,034,469	561,796
1860,	3,305,135	1,311,446	
1870,	5,922,471	2,707,421	1,191,238
1880,	7,670,493	3,837,112	1,810,256
Increase in thirty years,	5,270,907	2,802,643	1,248,460

Why have five millions and a quarter of farmers been added to our population since 1850, and only four millions drawn to all other industrial pursuits? Why has an industrial structure already distorted in 1850 been made so much more so by 1880? Simply because of the immense premiums we have been offering to this favored employment in the far West, to the depression of those already engaged in it in the East, and to the discouragement of other lines of industrial activity. For commerce since 1855, when we took Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS's advice about subsidies, we have done nothing but tax it and obstruct it by laws which find no parallel in any civilized country. For manufactures we have done nothing, except offer the uncertain and fluctuating security against foreign competition which is furnished by a protective tariff. For agriculture we have taken advantage of our exceptional position as owners of an immense area of virgin land, to make the new farmer a virtual present of the most important of the raw materials as well as of the site for pursuing that industry.

As a consequence, we have no mercantile marine worthy of the name, and no system of manufactures adequate to the national needs, except in a few great departments, such as iron and cottons. We export food, because we have set a high bounty on the production of food. We export it in British ships, because it is cheaper to own and run British ships than ships which come under our consular charges and our antiquated provisions for the security of the American seaman. We do not export manufactures, because, after we have exhausted all but a fiftieth of our manufacturing energies in the supply of our own people, we have to import great quantities of foreign goods to supply the home demand.

SCIENCE.

WINCHELL'S "WORLD LIFE."*

IN this work the learned professor of the University of Michigan has brought together all that is known upon the loftiest of material themes,—world-formation, world-growth, and world-decadence. The facts that bear upon this subject are many, yet far too few for perfect knowledge, so that they are necessarily surrounded by a far-stretching atmosphere of inferences and theories.

In the first part the writer treats of meteors and cosmical dust, of the bolides that are shivered by the heat caused by the velocity with which they strike our atmosphere, of the regular meteoric showers, of the zodiacal light, of comets, and of those wondrous irresolvable nebulae that first gave birth to the nebular hypothesis. The ideas of Newton, Humboldt, Mathieu Williams, and others, are then mentioned, culminating in the celebrated theory of Dr. C. W. Siemens. Dr. Winchell here states his conception that the meteoroidal or cosmical dust of the realms of space tends to form through the operation of known forces into nebulae, which in a subsequent cometary stage may by the attraction of the sun and planets be domiciled in our system, and finally disintegrated and gathered in by the planets and the sun as showers of meteorites. Then follows a sketch of the life of a nebula not thus broken up, of its rotation, annulation, and final spheration into a nebulous orb, destined to become a planet or a sun.

The second part ("Planetology,") commences with an array of thirty-five observed phenomena of the solar system that accord with the requirements of the nebular theory, and then proceeds to marshal disproof against objections to this theory, based upon the relations of planetary motions, positions, and masses and densities, as well as those founded on

sidereal phenomena. The objection raised by some geologists, that the nebular theory does not admit as great an age for the world as geology requires, is shown to be baseless, since there is no valid reason for the supposition that sedimentation, erosion, and other terrestrial phenomena, have always progressed at the same slow rate they are now progressing. The oldest planets must be the external ones of the system; but the stage of development of a planet does not depend alone upon its age, since a small planet may be refrigerated, while a large one of greater age may still be luminous. The steps by which a planet liquefies from its gaseous state and solidifies from its liquid state, are next considered. Solidification involves certainly an external incrustation, and possibly a nucleus solidified by pressure; but the two may be separated by a liquid zone. Tidal action and its consequences in planetary history, including the tendency to synchronism of rotary and orbital motions through the attractions of large satellites and of the sun, are then discussed. The floor upon which the first ocean rests, can, says our authority, have no other but an igneous origin; but such crust no longer exists on this earth; it has been destroyed by sedimentation from above and by fusion from below.

A review of the effects of changed astronomical conditions in producing changes in velocity of rotation, retarded orbital motion, increase in obliquity of axis, etc., is followed by a *resumé* of the various theories of the origin of the mountains and valleys that diversify the surface of the earth, the moon, and Mars. Professor Winchell supports the older theory of a shrinking globe and a wrinkling crust, of actual folds and arches, against the objections and theories of Dr. Joseph Le Conte, Captain C. E. Dutton, the Rev. O. Fisher, and others.

Commencing with the earth, the present condition and cosmogonic history of the various planetary bodies are then treated of. This as regards our own globe lands us upon the comparatively solid ground of ordinary geology, while it gives us graphic pictures of the moon's geography. Mars is stated to have lost all water and atmosphere, and to have advanced far toward the lunar stage of total refrigeration; Venus to have a planetary history not far divergent from that of the earth, and probably a vaporous veil admitting about the same amount of heat and light as is received by the earth; Mercury to differ greatly from the earth in its present condition, but to be so screened from telescopic observation that its actual diameter and period of rotation are not known; and Jupiter to be still lingering in the high thermal stages of planetary life. Of the ultra-Jovian planets, it is admitted that little is known, but conjectured that their low density is caused not so much by their heated condition as by the low specific gravity of the substances of which they are composed.

Planetary decay is then treated of; the final disappearance of the continents beneath the ocean by the operation of erosion and the cessation of elevatory forces, and ultimate planetary death from refrigeration and other causes, are spoken of as certainties, but the conviction is expressed that, as Kant and Spencer have argued, the activities of a dead universe may be renewed. In a chapter upon the habitability of other worlds, Professor Winchell argues against the prevailing concept which assumes that life upon another world must necessarily be similar in its physical structure and relations to the life of this earth. Habitability under the human standard appears from the known conditions of other planets to be confined to the earth alone among the bodies of the solar system, although Venus and Mars may be peopled by beings not greatly dissimilar.

The third part deals with the systems outside of that of our sun. Among the possible causes of variable and temporary stars, eruptive action on an incrustated globe is spoken of as the most probable. A variable star may be one in a state of incipient incrustation, while a temporary star marks an outburst on a globe of more advanced age.

The final generalization is that the history of every globe embraces a chaotic, a nebular, a stellar and a planetary stage; that is, its component materials have presented, or will in the course of ages present, after emerging from the chaos of cosmical dust, the conditions of irresolvable nebulae of nucleating and nucleated or resolvable nebulae, of a white star like Sirius, a yellow star like Capella, a luminous but occasionally dark-spotted globe like the sun, a variable or periodic star, a molten globe, a ruddy sphere in the early stages of incrustation, an eruptive phase, a Jovian phase with a vaporous envelope, a terrestrial phase, and finally a lunar phase of refrigeration and planetary death.

The speculations of the great philosophers, of Kepler, Descartes, Leibnitz, Swedenborg, Wright, Kant, Lambert, Sir W. Herschel, and Laplace, are in the last part brought together and compared, showing that the conceptions of unorganized homogeneous matter, or chaos (the nebulous condition), and of a *vortical* movement as the occasion and cause of the differentiations of atoms and parts, have existed from the dawn of Greek philosophy, but that Newton and the great mathematicians of the eighteenth century settled the dynamical principles of the solar system, while to Laplace and Kant the evolution of the modern detailed theory of world-formation is chiefly due. Of his own views, Professor Winchell says that they approach nearest to the theory of Laplace, but contain a greater amount of matter which was original with Kant.

Anything like a review of the arguments massed together and the calculations entered into in the six hundred and twenty pages of this most carefully written and suggestive volume, is here impossible from want of space. The entire scheme of world-evolution is but one of hypothesis, and rests upon a basis of fact infinitely more slender than that upon which the doctrine of the continued evolution of organic forms is based; yet it meets with more general acceptance on account not only

* "World Life; or, Comparative Geology. By Alexander Winchell, LL.D. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

of its inherent probability but of the absence of any completed theory or doctrine decidedly adverse to it.

In the preface the author avows a four-fold motive in the preparation of this work: (1) To present to the general reader a complete and connected account of the development of material things,—a task not before attempted in any one work; (2) to portray the grand system of the universe in such a manner as to leave a profound impression of the omnipresence and supremacy of one intelligence; (3) to induct the student of nature into the vestibule of celestial mechanics, and to show him that there is no dividing-line between the sciences, but that "the fences are down, and it is all one domain;" and (4) to clear up the most serious religious objections against a belief in the nebular origin of our planetary system.

The book is one for the earnest thinker,—not for him who reads to save or avoid thought; and to such earnest thinkers its perusal is commended.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

REVIEWS.

ANDERSON'S "HORN'S SCANDINAVIAN LITERATURE."*

IT is somewhat commonplace praise to say that a book "fills a vacant place in our literature." But no other phrase will express the obligation under which Professor Anderson has laid the American and English public by his translation of Dr. Horn's admirable work. Of the four great literatures of our Scandinavian kindred, we have not had even a decent sketch in our language. We have been drawing upon both the ancient and the modern treasures of those literatures for years past. We have been finding, both in the old *sagas* and in the modern poets and novelists, points of sympathy and contact which we miss even in the *gemüthlich* Germans. But we have had no such thing as a guide to the whole field in which Snorre Sturleson and the *saga*-writers, as well as Björnson, Lie, Ibsen, Munch, Tegner, Geiger, Bremer, Topelius, Wergeland, Oehlenschläger, Andersen, Winther, Hertz, and their associates, have labored; and the student of literature has been obliged to seek in other tongues for the information which should enable him to assign to these their relative positions, and enable him to study their works in the light of the literary development in which the author finds his historical place. It is to the interest that Professor Anderson and his co-workers in America have awakened in this subject, that we owe the very possibility of this translation, a work which cannot fail in its turn to deepen and broaden that interest.

Dr. Horn's work was written in German in 1880, although its author is a Dane. It was prepared, therefore, with a view to the needs of foreign rather than native students of Scandinavian literature; and this makes it all the more suitable for translation into English. We have been familiar with it for some time past, and we never have had occasion to consult it without admiring the admirable terseness and fulness of its information. Not that it at all resembles those German histories in which two dry facts and seven titles of books make a paragraph. On the contrary, it is eminently readable, and indeed itself a work of literary art, which such histories too commonly are not.

In its structure the book is arranged in three great divisions, devoted respectively to Icelandic, to Danish and Norwegian, and to Swedish, literature. The first of the three differs from the others in that the interest centres in the ancient and not the modern period. It is the Iceland of the *sagas*—those strangely vivid and matter-of-fact narratives in which Northern Deities have depicted the life of their times,—to which we turn with most appetite. The *sagas* stand in marked contrast to the barrenness of contemporary European literature. Of no other country do we know the history during the tenth and eleventh centuries so closely as we know that of Norway. Not even Carl the Great or Alfred is so distinct a figure on the pages of history as are St. Olaf and King Sverrir. No other country, unless it be Ireland, was so active in a literary sense immediately after the conversion of its people to Christianity. And here we must note what seems to us the chief defect of Dr. Horn's history, and one which his translator has not corrected. The name of Ireland, the fact of a Norse colonization of its eastern coast, and of the Hebrides and Man, is not mentioned in his pages. And yet the latest investigations seem to show that it was to their contact with the Irish that the Norsemen who went on to colonize Iceland and the islands to the north and west of Great Britain owed that literary impulse which distinguishes them from the other branches of the Norse race. There is reason to believe that they owe to the Irish the very metres of their old poetry. Sophus Bugge has traced to Latin influence coming through Ireland many details of their mythology which coincide with that of the classic nations. And the elder *edda* itself in Vigfussen's opinion is not, as Dr. Horn and all his predecessors assume, an Icelandic work. A very few of its oldest poems may have been written in Norway before the emigration,—an assumption which will be refuted, if what we have said as to the Norse metres should be confirmed by their comparison with those of the Irish poets. A few bear distinct marks of having originated in the Greenland colony, and one of them even is so designated in its title. But the great majority

present internal evidence of having been written in the Hebrides or the adjacent parts of Great Britain. It was in prose that Iceland excelled, and there is hardly a trace of acquaintance with the elder or poetic "Edda" in the old Icelandic literature. The very name is now conceded to be Irish; and the etymologies given in the note on page 22 no longer represent the progress of philological science. Indeed, it was not until the seventeenth century that Iceland produced a really great poet, Hallgrím Pjetursson, whose "Passion Psalms" are counted by some good critics the pearl of Icelandic literature.

Of the second section we may say that just at present it possesses a more lively interest than any other section of the book. The rest of the world is waking up to the discovery that Norway and Denmark possess at present what is perhaps the most living and productive literature on the continent of Europe. In Denmark, it is true, the greatest men—Grundtvig, Kierkegaard, Paludan-Müller, Christian Winther, and Hendrik Hertz,—have joined the majority; for it is not possible to rank George Brandes or any other Danish contemporary beside them as original and productive writers. But Hendrik Ibsen, Bjørnsterne Björnson, Jonas Lie, P. C. Asbjørnson, Karl Jansen, Ivar Aasen, and Sophus Bugge, are names which represent a literary life of to-day in Norway which is both vigorous and independent. Dr. Horn's narrative and criticisms, which are clear and judicious, furnish just the sort of information which the public wants with reference to authors whose books it is learning to know, but with regard to whose relations to each other, to the life of their country, and to its immediate literary past, it is altogether in the dark.

For forty years, Swedish literature held the public attention as does that of Norway to-day. Mr. Longfellow (1845,) gave Bishop Tegner an American and English reputation. The translation of Miss Bremer's and Madame Carlen's novels, and the popularity of Jenny Lind, made Sweden less of a *terra incognita* to us. Recent translations from Rydberg, Runeberg and Schwartz keep up the tradition, but not with so much of popular interest. Tegner and Runeberg are great poets; but they lack some element which gives their Norse rivals a wider popularity. They are the poets of a land in which the inspiration of the mountains does not blend with that of the sea, and which stamps less individuality on the character of its people.

Mr. Anderson seems to have done his work as translator very admirably. He has even improved the book by printing Dr. Horn's bibliographical notes at the foot of the page, instead of making them an appendix. But he should have described more exactly his procedure as a translator. The book has no preface, no statement of the language from which it was rendered into English, and no indication of the slight additions Professor Anderson has made to Dr. Horn's notes. We observe that in some notices of it the introduction is ascribed to Professor Anderson, whereas it is Dr. Horn's. The bibliographical appendix prepared by Mr. Solberg fills eighty-three pages, and shows the remarkable growth of interest in Scandinavian subjects which has expressed itself of late years in our English and American literature. But a topical arrangement of the titles would have been more useful than this alphabetical arrangement, and would have obviated the necessity for so much repetition and so many cross-references. We also notice some omissions. William Sidney Walker's "Poems from the Danish" (London, 1815), and George Borrow's "Romantic Ballads Translated from the Danish" (London, 1826), deserved mention as pioneer works in this field. John Gierlow's "Elements of the Danish and Swedish Languages" (Cambridge, 1847,) was the first help to American students in this field. Mr. Webbe Dasent's "Theophilus in Icelandic, Low German, and Other Tongues," gives an Icelandic glossary besides his English introduction. P. A. Munch's "Chronicle of Man and the Sudreys" (Christiania, 1860,) contains, besides the sixty-eight pages of Latin text and documents, one hundred and fifty-four pages of English introduction and notes on the part played by the old Norse-folk as colonists in Ireland, Man, and the Hebrides. And lastly G. Vigfussen has prefixed to his edition of the "Sturlunga Saga" (Oxford, 1878,) no less than two hundred and fourteen pages of an English history of Icelandic classic literature, giving the results of the latest investigations. None of these six works appear in Mr. Solberg's lists.

R. E. T.

SOME RECENT NOVELS: "The Jewel in the Lotos." By Mary Agnes Tincker, Author of "Signor Monaldini's Niece." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. "Laura: An American Girl." By Elizabeth E. Evans. Same publishers. "Fedora; or, The Tragedy in the Rue de la Paix." By Adolphe Belot. Translated from the French, by A. D. H. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

Readers who remember "Signor Monaldini's Niece" as one of the most remarkable issues of the "No Name" series, exciting hopes of a promising new departure in fiction, will welcome with interest another novel from the same pen, more elaborate in construction and apparently more careful in execution. The scene of this mystically-named romance is laid in Italy, and its characters with two exceptions are partly or wholly Italian; and it is in the local coloring of figure and landscape, character and custom, in the evidently full identification of its author with the spirit of Italy, that the reader will probably find the chief interest of the book. The heroine, *Aurora*, is delineated with careful forbearance; yet the grand lines of her character are not filled out to full satisfaction, and there is no apparent reason for the cruelty with which the authoress mismates the gallant *Colonel d'Rebeira*, and leaves *Aurora* to sing her songs in loneliness. More pleasing are the delineations of the low-class Italians,—old *Gian* and his wife; pretty *Mariù*, gentle and soft-voiced,

* "History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North, from the Most Ancient Times to the Present." By Frederick Winkel Horn, Ph. D. Revised by the Author, and Translated by Rasmus B. Anderson, Author of "Norse Mythology." With a Bibliography of the Important Books in the English Language Relating to the Scandinavian Countries, Prepared for the Translator by Thorwald Solberg, of the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., 1884.

but quite ready on occasion to use the *spadone* in her hair in "the gouging stroke from the neck to the shoulder, which could not have been more cleverly given by a surgeon;" her good-for-nothing lover, *Renzo*; and the embroiled but not absolutely wicked *Martello*, who strikes us as a particularly good and characteristic Italian of his kind. For American readers the interest of the book is rather hindered than helped by the space given to *Father Segneri*, whose ostracism by his superiors in consequence of his liberal views (evidently a real case,) is depicted at great length and with the indignant zeal of a partisan. On the whole, "The Jewel in the Lotos" cannot be considered as an advance upon the first work of its authoress, having lost in vivid clearness more than it has gained in knowledge and fulness of detail; but it is still a very notable book, taking a prominent place amongst current works of fiction.

The American girl is no doubt a special type, but it is by no means certain that she has found her full presentment in "Laura." The Americanism of *Laura* may be easily summed up under its chief heads: She is a Bostonian of the most advanced ideas,—not æsthetic, but reformatory; she has passed from a belief in the negations of Theodore Parker to a general negation of all belief, except in vegetarianism and in the necessity of sleeping in little single beds, instead of old-fashioned, wide four-posters; she carries her independence of worldly conventions to the point of preferring to use her knife as well as her fork to carry food to her mouth, supporting her preference by appropriate arguments and quotations. She is pretty; has travelled in Europe; has (of course,) been sought in marriage by at least one titled Englishman, as well as by rich and cultured Americans of all sorts and sizes,—much to the disgust of the naughty and flirtatious New York girl, *Lilian*, who is the constant foil to the perfections of *Laura*. The incidents of the book are not startling nor very interesting, centring entirely in small love-making and futile attempts at flirtation on the part of the New York girl, who is continually "cut out" by her gifted companion. All the characters modify the "Queen's English," or rather the "President's American," with great freedom; and the lovely *Laura* urges her vegetarian doctrines upon sinful, meat-eating *Lilian* by this naïve and cogent argument: "It is a fact that we do not suffer as much when *we are empty* as you do!"

Although cravers for emotional excitement can no longer titillate their nerves with the excitements of the games of the circus, with gladiator shows and wild-beast combats, such as our milk-and-water age can furnish nothing to compare with, yet they can comfort themselves with a little kindred amusement in reading French novels, such as *Bélot* and *Gaboriau* furnish in profusion, in which the reader, debarred from turning "down thumbs" in literal earnest for the final death-stroke, can yet revel in the shadowy presentment of blood and crime to an almost unlimited extent. In these gentle works of fiction can be found murders of all patterns; deaths by stabbing, by choking, by blows of the fist, and by throwing out of windows; men that raven like wild beasts and women that sting like serpents; virtuous spies who crawl and lie, cajole and betray, with a brilliant success which the reader is expected to admire and sympathize with. Most of these agreeable elements are united in the novel of "Fedora." This is, we believe, the root from which is derived the emotional drama of the same name, in which more than one actress of the present day is achieving the "effects" which appear to be the things most eagerly sought for in modern dramatic presentments. By the aid of the play and of a previous translation, "Fedora" is already sufficiently well known,—more so, perhaps, than the interests of morality render desirable. Of the present translation as a translation, there is no adverse criticism to be made; but the "copious and elegant illustrations" are very queer, indeed. The stalwart swartheness of the lovely *Fedora* of the pictures is not, it is to be presumed, the type upon which Miss Davenport is now modelling herself.

M. C. P.

HOLIDAY BOOKS. From J. B. Lippincott & Co., Lee & Shepard, and R. Worthington.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. in their "Artists' Edition" of "Gray's Elegy" have put forth one of the richest and most distinctive of all the many fine gift-books with which the name of this house is associated. With a beautiful engraving on each of its ample pages, with broad margins and exquisite printing, this edition of the "Elegy" is a thing to prize. The drawings were made for the "Artists' Edition" by Hamilton Gibson, R. Swain Gifford, William T. Richards, F. S. Church, A. B. Frost, Mary Hallock Foote, Walter Shirlaw, and other noted artists, and the engraving was intrusted to the most skilful hands.

Palgrave's "Golden Treasury," published originally in 1860, has ever since its appearance been a standard compilation. The good judgment shown by Mr. Palgrave in this work has often been flatteringly alluded to by the best judges, and its claim to represent "the best songs and lyric poems in the English language" has been generally admitted to be none too sweeping. It was a compliment, indeed, to the "Golden Treasury" that with the lapse of time it should have been felt in a degree insufficient. Mr. Palgrave inserted nothing in it that had been written later than 1830; and Tennyson, the Brownings, Swinburne, Rossetti, and others, are not represented in its pages. Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. rightly considered that the time was ripe for an improved version of an old favorite, and the editing of this new American edition was intrusted to the competent hands of Mr. John Foster Kirk. As the "Treasury" now stands, it is completed to date; and it is not a holiday book in a light sense, but a work of enduring interest and value.

A publishing novelty which is a dainty conceit, is a cross between a volume and a valentine or birthday memento, but by courtesy is

allowed to be a book. We speak in the singular number, but there have been in reality a number of these books put forth. They are brightly illuminated and fringed in the modern valentine fashion, and in a general way consist in each case of a popular poem, upon which the designers, printers and paper-makers have lavished their best skill. Messrs. Lee & Shepard are prominent in this enterprise. They issue a number of these pretty trifles in a series known as "The Golden Floral." Among the books of the series we have seen are "Curfew Must Not Toll To-Night," Tennyson's "Come into the Garden, Maud," and Alfred Domett's Christmas hymn, "It Was the Calm and Silent Night," with which Messrs. Harper & Bros. had such poor luck in their recent art award.

We have also received from Mr. R. Worthington a like pretty framing, by Bertha M. Schaeffer, of Longfellow's child-poem, "There was a little girl, and she had a little curl," etc. There is something very bright, pleasing and seasonable about these editions, and we have no doubt they will be largely sold.

A juvenile of so delicate and whimsical a kind as to be fairly ranked among more pretentious holiday volumes, is Mrs. Julianna Horatio Ewing's "A Week Spent in a Glass Pond." The story is told by a water beetle who is captured by a pair of youthful naturalists and deposited in an aquarium. The sketch is very cleverly conceived. The beetle stays in the glass pond until he eats up all the rest of its inmates,—his last victim being the larva of a dragon-fly,—and then he is returned to his native deep. The illustrations,—lithographic,—by Mr. R. Andre, fit singularly into Mrs. Ewing's humor, and in conception and detail are excellent throughout. Mr. R. Worthington, the publisher, is to be credited with one of the best holiday books of the season.

AN OLD PHILADELPHIAN: COLONEL WILLIAM BRADFORD, THE PATRIOT PRINTER OF 1776. Sketches of His Life. With portrait, maps, and other illustrations. By John William Wallace. Philadelphia, 1884. One hundred copies printed, all for presentation.

This handsome volume is an honorable exhibition of filial admiration for the name and services of an old Philadelphian, too little known to the people of the city and country that owe him a great debt. Grandson of the first Bradford, whose imprints have grown so rare as to be very valuable,—nephew of the second, who also did his share in establishing a name for his services to literature,—the third Bradford not only carried on and extended the printing-office of the family, but built up a great trade as a book-seller, and established the first Philadelphia newspaper, which remained in his family for over sixty years and was a power in its day, always directed towards good results. He published the first American magazine, and was thus the precursor of that flood of periodical literature which now flourishes throughout the country. He opened near his store and printing-office at Front and Market Streets, then the centre of the business of the town, the first Merchants' Exchange, and he there gave quarters for years to the first insurance company of Philadelphia, which still flourishes in a way well borne out by its popular name of "The Green-Tree Company." All of these were useful services and well deserve the careful account Mr. Wallace has given of them, adding, too, a lively picture in the background of the Philadelphia of Bradford's long and active life from 1721 to 1791, which of itself is a most instructive lesson in the way in which the past can be reproduced and brought vividly before the eye of a modern reader, by a thorough study of the local history of that eventful period.

But over and above all of these features is the service rendered by Colonel Bradford as printer, soldier, founder of the local navy, friend of Washington and the great leaders of the Revolutionary War, in the long years of that eventful struggle. Mr. Wallace gives us almost the first exhaustive account of military and naval operations in and about Philadelphia, and these chapters are in their way the best artistic contrast to his description of Philadelphia, social, political and ecclesiastical, as the real capital of the country in both colonial and national government. The Bradford bibliographies are an actual addition to the scanty material at hand for our literary history, and will undoubtedly revive the efforts of many budding collectors to complete their library of early-printed American books. The matter gathered together in the appendix shows what a wealth of information Mr. Wallace found in that treasure-house of unstudied history, the Bradford papers, and other such collections now safely housed in the library of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The excerpts from the *Pennsylvania Journal* furnish a series of characteristic pictures of Bradford's time; and even the extracts from his old bills show the difficulties of trade in those early days of trust and faith. Franklin's account with his fellow-printer was of over twenty years' standing; and even the State got a credit of over thirty years, and then paid the bill. The post-office in old times was even more than now closely interdependent on the newspapers for its usefulness and their circulation, and Mr. Wallace's chapter on this subject is admirably illustrated by letters from Washington, and Jefferson, and Franklin. Altogether, the life of Bradford is too good and useful to be limited, even temporarily, to its hundred copies for private distribution, and we hope soon to see it duly published and set forth.

THE BAY OF SEVEN ISLANDS, AND OTHER POEMS. By John Greenleaf Whittier. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Few poets have written their best verses after middle age. Experience and knowledge have taken the place of imagination, and illusion, and the

youthful delight in creation, and the poet falls back in contemplation and reflection. Yet much of Mr. Whittier's best poetry has been written since he passed his fiftieth year. His simple, earnest, manly nature, a little narrowed and straightened by the tight lines of his Quaker blood and creed, has mellowed and matured into more sweetness and thoughtfulness. Much of his early poetry was concerned with entirely local subjects or topics of the time, which are always a severe strain on the enduring power of poetry. Great imaginative power he has never had, and there is often a touch of the prosaic and commonplace in his verse; but he has tender feeling, quick sympathies, deep love of natural beauty and purity, and nobility of tone. His poems that will live longest are those in which he tells some legend or simple story, or commemorates some event which has strongly appealed to his emotions. His narrative has much spirit and freshness, and often has the simplicity and directness of the ballad manner. The little romance, "The Bay of the Seven Islands," is told as Mr. Whittier usually tells such stories; how—

"The skipper sailed out of the harbor mouth,
Leaving the apple-bloom of the South
For the ice of the Eastern seas,
In his fishing-schooner breeze."

But in most of the poems there is a little note of sadness,—a feeling that for the poet life is fast closing in, and that the end may not be far off. In "What the Traveller Said at Sunset," Mr. Whittier gives characteristic expression to the aspirations of his nature:

"Thine be the joy of soul communion;
The sense of spiritual strength renewed;
The reverence for the pure and holy;
The dear delight of doing good.

"No fitting ear is mine to listen
An endless anthem's rise and fall;
No curious eye is mine to measure
The pearl gate and the jasper wall.

"For love must needs be more than knowledge;
What matter if I never know
Why Aldebaran's star is ruddy,
Or warmer Sirius white as snow?"

It is just this preference of "love" to "knowledge,"—this chosen predominance of the moral over the intellectual,—the entire absence of the emotional, artistic temperament, so alien to his creed,—that has been the key-note to Mr. Whittier's pure and simple nature, and has kept him out of the modern mental current of questioning and perplexity, and makes his poetry a little bare for this generation, and insufficient for its intellectual needs.

THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR OF WILLIAM COBBETT. Revised and Annotated by Alfred Ayres. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Old words have new births, Horace tells us; and so have old books. Here, for instance, is Cobbett's "English Grammar" issued in handsome new dress. Cobbett, a sturdy, contentious Englishman, cut a curious figure, first in American and then in English politics, about the beginning of this century. When a common soldier, he had learned Lowth's "English Grammar," and he afterwards wielded a vigorous pen. He felt that a more practical grammar was needed than that of Lowth, or even that of our countryman, Lindley Murray; and so, having taken up his residence on Long Island in 1817, he wrote the present work in the form of letters to his son, then fourteen years old. It is probably the most readable grammar in the world, and was highly successful from the start, ten thousand copies being sold within a month after its first publication. Mr. Ayres has carefully preserved every peculiarity of Cobbett's racy style, and has added some good notes, besides indicating wherever necessary the change required by present usage. He has also introduced a discrimination in the use of the relative pronouns that is worthy of attention. He omits, however, to state that Professor Bain of Aberdeen was the first to lay down the rule here observed. The distinction briefly stated is this: "Who" and "which" are co-ordinating words, while the relative "that" is restrictive. In other words, a clause introduced by "that" is an adjective or explanatory clause; while one commencing with the relative "who" or "which" adds a statement to that contained in the main sentence. This position we believe to be correct, and the lesson in the use of the relatives here given is well worth the price of the book. Still, Mr. Ayres seems sometimes to carry his substitution of "that" for "which" too far, as in the following sentence on page 201: "It happens, however, but too frequently, that that which [that,] should be, in this case as well as in others, is not." Three "that's" in succession are certainly intolerable, and we are justified in breaking the rule to save our ears. Another thing that has been overlooked by both Professor Bain and Mr. Ayres is that in old English "which" undoubtedly had a restrictive or explanatory force, and this is the reason why it was sometimes applied to persons in early writers. The first clause of the Lord's Prayer is an example.

INDIAN IDYLLS FROM THE SANSKRIT OF THE MAHABHARATA. By Edwin Arnold. Boston: Roberts Bros.

The average reader will approach this book with anticipations that are sure to be disappointed. He will expect a book as much adapted to our Western tastes as was Mr. Arnold's "Light of Asia." He will expect the same free movement of Tennysonian art and the same selection

of attractive detail. But in that work Mr. Arnold took the greatest liberty with his Oriental materials, and produced a work which the students of Gautama Buddha's life refuse to recognize as a true reproduction of the picture given us in any of the great bodies of literature which cluster around his name and his faith. In the "Idylls" Mr. Arnold is confined to a reproduction of selected episodes from the gigantic epic which may be said to constitute the central mountain of Indian literature. He is obliged by the nature of the undertaking to confine himself to his text, and his work comes into comparison rather with his "Indian Song of Songs," than with "The Light of Asia." But to those who read, not simply for amusement or artistic delight, but to widen their human sympathies by a knowledge of what their human kindred have thought and felt in other lands and under other conditions, these "Idylls" have a higher interest as reflecting more clearly the facts of Indian life and thought.

Out of the two hundred and twenty thousand lines of the "Mahabharata," Mr. Arnold has selected eight episodes of considerable beauty. The second and after the "Bhagavad Gita" the best known episode of the poem—the story of *Nala* and *Damayanti*,—is much the longest, and it fills nearly the half of the book. It has been a delight to readers in nearly all the languages of modern Europe, the German version of Friedrich Rückert forming one of his masterpieces of translation. Even in English, as Mr. Arnold notes, there is an earlier version by Dean Milman. Mr. Arnold's handling suggests a comparison with Rückert. Each has the general reader rather than the scholar in view; each has a skill in verse which generally is lacking to those who have tried to interpret Oriental poetry to Western readers. But Mr. Arnold is more faithful to the peculiarities of his text, and reproduces the local peculiarities of the narrative with greater exactitude. Indeed, we do not see how literary skill could have gone further in putting these Sanskrit poems before the English reader. But we think there is a limit to the interest which Western readers can feel in a literature whose presuppositions are so different from our own.

MARIE ANTOINETTE. By Sarah Tytler. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The story of one of the most interesting, not only of queens, but of women, whom beauty, courage and misfortune combined to crown with a triple diadem outshining that which she wore as Queen of France, has not been better told than in this volume. It is not a history of the great French Revolution that is attempted in it, but the biography of the woman and queen, the stormy sweep of national events being only indicated as the tempest which submerged the throne of France and carried its occupants to the scaffold; yet the inevitableness of that reaping of the whirlwind is kept in view, and the reader is not, as in the memoirs of Madame Campan, invited to consider Marie Antoinette as the victim of causeless and capricious wickedness. The fact is not overlooked that while as a woman, wife and mother she deserved esteem as well as sympathy, as queen she never understood nor sympathized with the aims of the men who were trying to regenerate France,—did not feel for the woes of the people over whom she had been called to rule, nor could imagine patriotism as a motive paramount to self-preservation.

The sources from which the author has drawn the details which she has used in constructing the biography of Marie Antoinette, are numerous and extensive. Not only as she was seen by French eyes, but from the Austrian side also, her character is revealed; and details drawn from the private correspondence of the Queen and the Empress Maria Theresa, and from the despatches of Comte de Mercy, are freely used to supplement those of the well-known memoirs of Busenval and Campan.

The scope of the biography is enlarged by the last chapter, which traces concisely but clearly the fortunes of the remaining members of the royal family after the death of the King and Queen, carrying the narrative down to the death of the Comte de Chambord in August, 1883, and simplifying the puzzling questions of the comparative hereditary claims to the throne of France by the son of Don Carlos and the Comte de Paris.

THE KABBALA; OR, THE TRUE SCIENCE OF LIGHT: AN INTRODUCTION TO THE PHILOSOPHY AND THEOSOPHY OF THE ANCIENT SAGES. BY S. Pancoast, M. D. New York: R. Worthington.

In this book Dr. Pancoast solemnly declares that Schellen, Tyndall, and other such persons, are mistaken in their views on light. His correction of their observations and theories is, however, not luminous to one whose spirit is not receptively adjusted by initiation into the "Kabbala." Exactly what the "Kabbala" is, or how one is to become a disciple, the Doctor is unfortunately inhibited from imparting to the profane. If the secret portions are at all like those revealed, the world may thank the power that seals the Doctor's lips.

About eight pages of the Doctor's book are taken up with short notes of ten cases of patients treated by the red and blue rays for various serious diseases. These reports would be of the highest importance, if we could be sure of the Doctor's scientific qualifications and impartiality. One need not be a great skeptic, however, to desire some confirmation of the views of a man who demonstrates the evil influence of a star by turning its printed representation upside down, and requesting you to see how ugly it looks.

The Doctor's idea that the red ray when imprudently applied overexcites the nervous system, seems confirmed by the experience of ages, as, for example, the effect of a red rag on a bull; and yet this very book

is bound in red cloth and every page has a red border. A possible reader may nevertheless dismiss the fear of over-excitement from this cause, the blue ink in the body of it combining with other circumstances to keep the nerves sufficiently depressed.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

MR. O. B. BUNCE, of Appleton's, who has achieved some notable successes in his works of selection and compilation, as well as in other fields, contributes a very charming volume to the number that are appropriate for this season. It has the title, "Fair Words About Fair Woman," with the additional line, "Gathered from the Poets." A pleasing arrangement of the contents is secured by a slight bit of fiction at the opening, in which a group of friends "at a small social gathering" fall into a discussion as to how much of good has been said by the poets concerning woman. *Mr. Bachelor Bluff* asserts that literature is full of man's admiration for her, and being challenged to prove this it is arranged that on each evening there shall be read to the company a selection of poems on the subject, all in the general direction of exalting the fairer sex. Eight evenings make up the collection; the first is devoted principally to poems addressed simply to the sex,—splendid generalizations of the virtues and charms of woman; the second consists of selections from the old English poets; the third is devoted exclusively to Tennyson; the fourth is a selection from Irish and Scotch poets; the fifth includes excerpts from Greek, Italian, French, German, Spanish and other foreign poets; the sixth consists of selections from modern English and American poets; the seventh is devoted to poems exalting woman at the fireside, as wife and mother; and the eighth and last to woman as the heroine of romance. It will surprise many readers, we think, to see how wide a range of authorship as well as topic the general subject takes. One hundred and eighteen poets are represented, ranging from Anacreon down the long list to our latest versifiers. Many familiar and favorite pieces appear, of course; but about half of the collection is made up of poems "not found in the popular anthologies, and not familiar to the average reader." The volume is handsomely illustrated and showily bound. (New York: D. Appleton & Co.)

The Presbyterian Board of Publication has made its usual abundant provision in aid of Bible instruction in Sunday schools during the coming year. Besides the "Westminster Question-Book for 1884," and accompanying "lesson papers," it has issued "Half-Hours with the Lessons of 1884," a collection of forty-eight sermons by some of the ablest preachers of that denomination. The list comprises the Rev. Drs. John Hall, Howard Crosby, A. E. Kittredge, T. L. Cuyler, S. J. Nicolls, M. D. Hoge, and others equally well known as religious teachers. One-half of the book treats of subjects drawn from the work and writings of the Apostle Paul, with a few relating in the same way to the Apostle James; the other half deals with the lives of David and Solomon, and the writings commonly ascribed to them. The sermons are, of course, expository; and in this respect the collection illustrates the present tendency of the Presbyterian pulpit, which has abandoned to some extent its former proneness to systematic theology, as well as regards its strong fondness for spiritualizing. As regards doctrine, the discourses are marked by an eminently conservative orthodoxy.

The American book trade seems to have resolved that each year shall surpass the last in the splendor of its Christmas catalogue. This year, the Christmas number of *The American Book-Seller* is a volume of nearly two hundred pages, abounding in beautiful illustrations, with more than as many pages of profusely-illustrated advertisements appended. Some of the illustrations are English and a few are Continental; but the great majority are American, and confirm all that has been said of the pre-eminence of our wood-engraving over that of Europe. Of course, the work is not all on the same level. Some of our publishers have not come up to the new standard, and apparently do not mean to do so while their books sell without it. And in the best work there are at times blunders, especially the blunder of conferring features of a New England type upon high-born dames of European lineage. But altogether the book shows—what any collection of Christmas books shows,—that we have reached a perfection in the art of illustration in which we hardly have rivals.

From Toronto we have received the first number of *The Week*, edited by Mr. Charles D. G. Roberts, with Professor Goldwin Smith as a special contributor. We regret that Professor Smith has not been able to undertake the editorship, as was at first announced. The long paper signed "Bystander," on "Current Events and Opinions," although devoted chiefly to a criticism of Professor Seely's "Expansion of England," shows the firm and sure touch of a masterly writer. After a plea for better "Farming in Manitoba," comes an excellent paper on "International Copyright," which shows that British legislation for the colonies has put the Canadian publisher into a worse legal position than is occupied by either his British or his American rival. Mr. Edgar Fawcett supplies the most of the poetry and the beginning of a novel. Besides these, the number contains book notices, literary gossip, dramatical and musical criticism, and a "Chronicle of the Week." If the notes which open the number are the work of the editor, we should hesitate to augur from them a thoroughly high standard for the paper. We like to see Canadians stand up for their country, and do not mind their jealousy of the preference England occasionally shows for American things and men over Canadian. But educated men are supposed to see the difference

between patriotism and Chauvinism; and the note on Mr. Lowell's election at St. Andrew's is a rank and silly specimen of the latter. The University is snubbed for preferring an American man of letters to an Irish Tory member of Parliament, and the public are assured that Mr. Lowell is not much of a poet, after all. When Canada has produced anything the world will put beside "Sir Launfal," "The Present Crisis," and "Pictures from Appledore," it will be soon enough to sneer at Mr. Lowell's poetry, which thus far is the best this Western Continent has produced.

The second number of *Scandinavia* fully sustains its reputation. The first paper is on "The Scandinavians in the Late American Elections," and reaches the conclusion that they will continue Republicans, with independent proclivities and a preference for Free Trade. Yet two of the three Scandinavian countries are distinctly Protectionist. Mrs. E. Chester Sherwood writes on the "Norse Ideal," assuming that the old sagas and edda songs reflect the Norse creed before the influence of Christianity,—a conclusion not sustained by the most advanced criticism. Mr. Fredericksen, concluding his study of the landed system of Denmark, criticises justly both the principles and the results of the semi-Socialist legislation on land. Mr. Shovelin continues his papers on Hendrik Ibsen, the great pessimist of Norse poetry. Mr. John B. Miller translates from Oehlenschläger's version the beautiful *saga* of Hrolf Krake. Two other translations are the continuation of Drachmann's "Paul and Virginia in a Northern Zone," and the beginning of Björnson's drama, "Mary Stuart." We could wish that Mr. Petersen had taken Björnson's "Between the Battles," or his "Limping Hulda," or some other national drama. We think Mr. Swinburne has exhausted Mary Stuart. Herr Björnson does not fathom her.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

D. APPLETON & CO. will publish shortly "An Illustrated Guide to Mexico, for Tourists, Settlers and Invalids," by Alfred R. Conkling; "Anecdotes of the Civil War," by Major-General E. D. Townsend; "English Lyrics," in the "Parchment" series; "The City of Success, and Other Poems," by Henry Abbey; "The Organs of Speech," by Georg Hermann von Meyer; and "Body and Will," by Henry Maudsley, M. D.

J. R. Osgood & Co. announce Mr. F. Marion Crawford's new book under the title of "To Leeward."—Julian Hawthorne is to publish a new novel in the Sunday edition of the *Boston Globe*.—A new story by Thomas Hardy is about to appear in *The Independent*.—The November *Bibliographer* (J. W. Bouton,) announces that the first part of the Philological Society's English dictionary will soon make its appearance, containing "A-ANT," and covering three hundred and fifty-two pages.

Dr. Birch is making good progress with his new "Hieroglyphic Dictionary," the printing of which will soon begin.—Mr. Cross's biography of George Eliot has been completed.—A life of the late General Francis Chesney, R. A., of Euphrates fame, is being prepared by his wife and eldest daughter.—Mr. Egmont Hake's "Story of 'Chinese' Gordon" will be out this month in London.—French novels by Alphonse Daudet and Edmond de Goncourt are immediately forthcoming.—Mr. Wilkie Collins has given his sanction to a translation of his novels into Bengali. The translator is already at work on "The Woman in White."—A new volume of poems, entitled "Mon Repos," by "Carmen Sylva," the *nom de plume* of the Queen of Roumania, has just appeared in Berlin.

A curious periodical is announced in London. It is a magazine called *Lords*. All its contributions, it is asserted, will be written by members of the upper classes, and it will be edited by a literary man who sits in the House of Peers. It would not be surprising if the announcement should prove a hoax.—Of that once-popular book, Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy," upwards of two thousand copies were announced for sale under the hammer in London a week ago.—The whole of the first impression of twenty thousand copies of Mr. G. R. Sims's "How the Poor Live," was ordered by the English trade in advance of publication.

Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co. have issued the letters of Abelard and Héloïse, with an introduction by Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson. She narrates the familiar story forcibly. The letters are given in an English version of the last century.—"A Roundabout Journey," by Charles Dudley Warner, and "Tennyson's 'In Memoriam': A Study," by John F. Genung, are among the immediate publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

The Magazine of American History for December presents a number of papers relating to the observance of Christmas in the different parts of the United States. The first and most important of these is by John Esten Cooke, and refers to the scenes in "Old Virginia." It has a number of illustrations,—portraits, views of old buildings, etc. The other contents of the number vary in interest and historical value; the installment of Sir Henry Clinton's secret record of private intelligence has a precise and notable importance as a contribution to history, but such articles as that on Colonel Crockett present nothing new. In the January number, Mrs. Lamb, the editor, will have an illustrated paper on "The Van Rensselaer Manor," and that issue will begin the eleventh volume.

Preparations are nearly completed in London for the establishment of a new illustrated paper on the lines of the American illustrated magazines, and in opposition to the *Graphic* and *Illustrated London News*.—Dr. J. Hellmuth, formerly Bishop of Huron, is preparing a "Biblical Thesaurus" which will supply a literal translation and critical analysis of every word in the original languages of the Old Testament.—Messrs. Firmin Didot & Co., Paris, having completed their splendid edition of the "Waverly" novels, have now begun a companion edition of Fenimore Cooper. "Le Dernier des Mohicans" will be the first volume.

Recent French translations of American books are Colonel Higginson's "Life in a Black Regiment" ("Vie Militaire dans un Regiment Noir," Paris: Fischbacher), and Mark Twain's "The Prince and the Pauper" (H. Oudin & Co.).—At the present time, Mr. Clemens has in his hands two complete manuscripts which remain unpublished because "Life on the Mississippi" is filling just now the Mark Twain market. It is said that one million copies of this author's books have been sold, of which three hundred and seventy-five thousand copies have gone to England.

Professor Nichol's "Sketch of American Literature" has gone into a second edition which will be published during the present month. Among the revisions that are made, are the insertion of passages praising Stedman, Stoddard, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, and some others whom the author unintentionally treated rather slightly in the original work.

Professor John Frazer, of the University of Chicago, has been asked to write the article, "Utah," for the "Encyclopædia Britannica."

The December issue, No. 3, of the *English Illustrated Magazine* has for its frontispiece the well-known Lucas Cranach portrait of Luther, very finely engraved by Theodor Küsing. The reading matter includes six numbers: An article on Luther, by James Seine, with eight very good and mostly fresh illustrations, three of them showing different views of the Wartburg; "Some Forgotten Etchers," by Walter Armstrong, in which etchings by several English artists of by-gone times are discussed; a capital out-door science article, entitled "Corn Cockles," by Grant Allen; an essay, "The New Hero," by Theodore Watts; a short story, by Stanley J. Weyman; and the continuation of "The Armourer's Prentices," by Miss Yonge. There is much merit in the art work of the number, the initial letters and ornamental head-pieces adding to the effect of some capital illustrations of the text. (Macmillan & Co.)

Mr. James Otis, the author of some good juvenile books, has written a new one, a boating story, which Harper & Bros. have just published, called "Raising the Pearl." The "Pearl" is a yacht which had sunk in the waters of Florida and was raised by a party of boys. She was then fitted up into a seaworthy craft, in which the boys have a cruise full of thrilling adventures and entertaining experiences of all kinds.

The number of *Harper's Weekly* for December 22d will contain the opening chapters of a new serial by Willkie Collins. The title of the story is "I Say No! or, The Love-Letter Answered."

"Titus Andronicus," the last volume in Mr. W. J. Rolfe's well-known series of Shakespeare's plays, has just been brought out by Harper & Brothers. Mr. Rolfe intended to exclude this play from his series, for reasons which he stated in his preface to the "The Two Noble Kinsmen," but he has changed his mind in deference to the advice of many friends in England and America.

The January *Popular Science Monthly* will have an article from Herbert Spencer on "The Past and Future of Religion." His point of view is that religion has been developed in past times, and is to be still further evolved in the coming ages, and his problem has been to find the fundamental law of this progress. This is stated with great clearness and power in the forthcoming paper, which will probably be claimed as the final scientific position on the subject. The ground taken is that religion is not destined to pass away, but that it will be purified and exalted with the further evolution of human nature, of which it is an indestructible element.

Mrs. Oliphant, who is now living in Venice, will bring out a work on that city.—Messrs. Scribner & Welford announce the "first complete and uniform edition of the historical and posthumous memoirs of Sir Nathaniel William Wraxall."—The *London Times* says: "It was not for the Liberals, or for the Minister of the United States at St. James's, that the St. Andrew's students voted; it was for the author of the 'Bigelow Papers,' and 'Under the Willows,' and 'Among My Books.'"—Mr. Frank R. Stockton has written for the January *Century* a story called "His Wife's Deceased Sister."

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A WEEK SPENT IN A GLASS POND. By Juliana H. Ewing. Illustrated by R. André. R. Worthington, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
"THERE WAS A LITTLE GIRL." By H. W. Longfellow. Flexible, Fringed. Illustrations by Bertha M. Schaeffer. \$1.50. R. Worthington, New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)

ADDRESS ON THE QUESTION OF A DIVISION OF THE PHILOSOPHICAL FACULTY. By Dr. August Wilhelm Hofmann. Pp. 77. \$0.25. Ginn, Heath & Co., Boston.

FRESCOES, AND DRAMATIC SKETCHES. By "Ouida." Pp. 310. \$1.25. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

HOPE'S HEART-BELLS: A ROMANCE. By Mrs. S. L. Oberholtzer. Pp. 282. \$1.25. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

A ROUNDABOUT JOURNEY. By Charles Dudley Warner. Pp. 360. \$1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

A CRITICAL BIOGRAPHY OF THE GREEK TESTAMENT, AS PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. By Isaac H. Hall, A. M., Ph. D. Pp. 82. \$1.25. Pickwick & Co., Philadelphia.

THE AGNOSTIC. Poems by Henry Niles Pierce, D. D., LL. D. Pp. 120. \$1. Thomas Whittaker, New York. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.)

OUR CHRISTMAS IN A PALACE: A TRAVELLER'S STORY. By Edward Everett Hale. Pp. 268. \$1.00. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.

ABORIGINAL AMERICAN AUTHORS AND THEIR PRODUCTIONS. By Daniel G. Brinton, A. M., M. D. Pp. 63. \$1.00. "Library of Aboriginal American Literature," Philadelphia.

YOUNG FOLKS' HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR. By Mrs. C. Emma Cheney. Pp. 544. \$1.50. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND. Abridged, Adapted and Continued from Strickland's "Queens of England." By Rosalie Kaufman. Vol. III. Pp. 476. \$1.50. Estes & Lauriat, Boston. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

L'ABBÉ CONSTANTIN. Par Ludovic Halévy ("Romans Choisis," No. 2.) Pp. 193. \$0.60. "Librairie Française" (William R. Jenkins), New York.

THE STRANGLERS OF PARIS. By Adolphe Belot. Translated by George D. Cox. Pp. 350. \$0.75. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

THE SURGEON'S DAUGHTER, AND CASTLE DANGEROUS. By Sir Walter Scott. Pp. 70. \$0.15. T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia.

ART NOTES.

ABOUT forty of the younger artists of Philadelphia have protested, in a set of resolutions drawn up at a recent meeting, against the failure of the jury to award the prizes offered in the recent historical competition at the Pennsylvania Academy. We have already said so much about this competition, and so fully given what we regarded as the reasons for its failure, that it can hardly be necessary to repeat them. We trust that the experience of those most interested will prevent a repetition of the mistake which is mainly responsible for what has happened. If the artists themselves had voted the awards, as they are to do in the prizes which the New York Academy is to award annually hereafter, or if they had been allowed to choose their own jury, as they do in Paris, nobody could have found any fault with the decision, whatever it might have been. The one strong point in the artists' case is that the circular announcing the competition contained no reservation, such as is usually inserted, giving the jury the right to withhold any or all of the prizes, if the merit of the work should not be such as to warrant the award. This is a technical point which ought to be settled, but it has little to do with the artistic bearings of the subject. Meanwhile, the Academy has a right to part of the disappointment, too. To the preliminary circular at least ten formal answers were received, declaring it to be the purpose of the senders to compete. It is perhaps worthy of notice that more than half of those who have signed this protest have been some of them quite recently students at the Academy.

The students of the Academy of the Fine Arts maintain a formal association among themselves, having for its object the promotion of their studies in various ways. Among other things done in this behalf, the society gives out each month a subject for a picture, and each member is expected to treat it in his or her own way without restriction, save that a reasonable and only a reasonable amount of work shall be devoted to it. The sketches are brought in at the end of the month unsigned, and exhibited before the members of all the classes. Each one is put up for special examination, and, as no one knows whose work it is, except the painter, it is criticised with entire freedom. This is certainly excellent discipline all around.

The Slade Schools in England have introduced a new feature this season in the method of instruction. Taking a leaf from the book of those masters who receive pupils in their studios, the teachers devote one lesson-hour each week to working before the classes, modelling, drawing or painting, as the case may be, from the model, and making such comments and answering such questions as the occasion may suggest. The students are said to be persuaded in their own minds that they learn more from this practical lesson than from all the other instruction they receive during the week. How much of an innovation would it be for Mr. Eakins and Mr. Anschutz to give similar lessons once or twice each week before their classes in the Academy?

Mr. Joseph E. Temple has purchased the beautiful picture by Charles Sprague Pearce, entitled "Fantaisie," which was one of the most attractive features of the recent exhibition at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts. The picture is a large upright, representing a single figure, three-quarter length, of a youth in rich Japanese costume. It is painted with great delicacy and refinement in Mr. Pearce's best manner, and as an example of his admirable technique is by far the best work of his hand so far exhibited in this country. Mr. Temple presents the painting to the Academy, and it makes a very valuable addition to the Temple collection, already enriched from this exhibition by the purchase of Mr. Senat's "Close of a Stormy Day," as heretofore mentioned.

Miss Phoebe D. Natt, a young Philadelphia painter of extending repute, is sojourning in Texas this winter, making notes of the picturesque features of life and landscape in that new field. Miss Natt has been a contributor to the Academy exhibitions for the past three years, and has three creditable figure pieces in the present collection. She has also several landscape studies in the current sketch exhibition, showing good progress and good promise.

The revival of the Art Union of this city has been attended with gratifying success. The membership is increasing satisfactorily this season, and the usefulness of the organization considerably extended. It should be generally known that this is not a money-making or a place-creating enterprise, but is intended solely to cultivate taste and promote an interest in art among the people. The work of the association is all done gratuitously, the officers serving without fee or reward, save what they find in laboring for a good cause; and every dollar received is returned in good value to the subscribers. Each one receives a valuable print in any event, and has an equal chance with the others of obtaining a choice painting, stamped with the approval of the Union,—an endorsement warranting merit.

That the offering of prizes for competition at picture exhibitions is not always attended with satisfactory results, the experience of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts abundantly proves. The example set by our Academy, however, is about to be followed by the National Academy of New York. The liberality of Mr. Thomas B. Clarke and of Mr. Julius Hallgarten, of that city, enables the National Academy to offer four separate prizes to be competed for at the coming spring exhibition. Mr. Clarke has established an annual prize of three hundred dollars for the best figure piece by an American artist; and Mr. Hallgarten has founded a trust to provide three prizes of three hundred, two hundred and one hundred dollars respectively for the best three pictures in oils. The painter must be under thirty-five years of age, and a citizen, though this restriction is probably not intended to exclude women from the competition. Full particulars respecting these prizes will be given in the circulars issued by the Academy early in January.

Mrs. George P. Lathrop declares the *Atlantic* portrait of Hawthorne to be a "speaking likeness."—"The Renaissance of Art in Italy." is one of Scribner & Welford's important publications.—From Berlin comes the news of the death of the historical painter, Oscar Begas.

Mr. Herkomer has opened his new school of art in London,—a ceremony which has been looked forward to with much interest for some time past.—Messrs. A. Armstrong & Co., New York, are to bring out soon the "History of Art in Chaldea and Assyria." Their edition will contain all the full-page steel and colored plates from the original French edition.—A Chinese portrait-painter has settled in London, whose paintings in oil are reported to be "as highly finished as miniatures," and to "look like water-colors."

There is to be seen at present at M. Campion's library, Paris, a complete set of reproductions of all the famous maps of Paris, from the tapestry maps downward, which have been recently issued by the municipality. It has caused some astonishment among French Conservatives that it is the Radical—nay, almost the Communistic,—members of the council who have interested themselves most in this archaeological venture. How long will it be before our own municipal authorities give us a similar piece of work?

A sumptuous work is being prepared at the expense of the Russian Government to commemorate the coronation of the Czar. It is to contain about forty plates from the designs of the Academician, M. Zichy, which depict the most striking scenes during the ceremonies and festivities at Moscow, and in which numerous portraits will be introduced.—Seventy thousand francs have already been subscribed for the statue to Gambetta to be erected in his native town, Cahors. The unveiling will take place on the 2d of April (the statesman's birthday,) of next year. Mr. Faiguère is the sculptor, and he is said to have been very successful in reproducing the face of Gambetta.—Mr. McDonald, of Aberdeen, has undertaken the interesting task of gathering a considerable number of portraits of living artists of repute. These portraits are to be uniform in size, one figure on each canvas, and the costumes will be ordinary modern dress. When the roll is complete, the portraits will, it is expected, be exhibited in London.

While the painting of pictures out of doors, and the conscientious rendering of nature as observed, are highly to be commended, there is no inconsistency in also commending good studio work in composition, well thought out, and well wrought out in accordance with certain principles which may be academic, but which are also true. Some of the more important of these principles are beautifully and effectively illustrated in Mr. Thomas B. Craig's landscape with figures, entitled "Resting by the Roadside." As showing the legitimate function of composition subordinated by judgment and knowledge, this work would be a valuable study for our younger painters; and it is to be regretted that it cannot be made available for education in the Academy or other public exhibition. It was sold in the studio as soon as finished, and has gone out of town.

Mr. J. McClure Hamilton's many friends will be glad to hear that he has recently come into possession of a handsome fortune, amounting to fifty-five thousand dollars. Mr. Hamilton, though thus placed in a position of modest independence, seems to be still a willing servant of art.

He has returned from Spain to his former quarters in London, and is hard at work upon an important picture representing the boyhood of Columbus.

The Art Union sales at the Southern Exposition, Louisville, amounted to over ten thousand dollars.—Two wings measuring sixty-two by sixty-five feet are to be added to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.—A number of artists of Cleveland have formed an art association which they propose to incorporate and then build a gallery.—The "Venus of Milo" will not be on exhibition in the Louvre for the next twelve months. The dampness of the room where it has heretofore been viewed has necessitated alterations; and until these repairs are effected the famous statue will not be shown. Why the repairs should take such time, or why the "Venus" cannot be exhibited in another room of the palace, is not stated.

MUSIC.

THE THIRD THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERT.

THE third concert of this series was given at the Academy of Music, Saturday evening, December 8th.

The programme began with the two movements of Schubert's eighth symphony, in B minor, better known to concert-goers as "The Unfinished Symphony." Of this wondrous work, in which Schubert was at his very best, little remains to be said. Wherever heard for the first time, it comes as a revelation of grace and beauty, and by those who have become familiar with it, it is heard again and again with ever-increasing delight.

The second number was Beethoven's fifth concerto (E flat),—"for orchestra and piano," it might fitly be said, so important is the share assigned the band in that great work. It was played by Mr. Carl Baermann, of Boston, who was heard here for the first time. His playing was characterized by a broad, musician-like style, and his conception of the concerto revealed the reverent student of Beethoven, who would never for a moment subordinate the musical idea to mere "pianism," and is yet, withal, so great a master of his instrument that the technical difficulties of the work receive full justice at his hands. Mr. Baermann's performance delighted the enthusiastic but not too large audience, and it is to be hoped that we may have the pleasure of hearing him again.

The concert ended with Rubinstein's "Ocean" symphony; that is, four movements; for several have been added since it was first heard in this city under the direction of the composer, the band then as now having been Mr. Thomas's. A second hearing of this interesting work revives and adds to the agreeable impression then made. Rubinstein has the gift of melody, great delight in rich orchestral effects, a fine sense of tone-color, and a perhaps fatal felicity in ingeniously elaborating the graceful, insinuating themes that seem to flow so readily from his pen. And yet without disparaging the "Ocean" symphony one had but to contrast it with the Schubert symphony that opened the concert, to find how a greater than Rubinstein had with almost Mozartean simplicity achieved a more enduring, more beautiful work. Of the playing of the band, we can only speak in terms of praise.

The next concert of the series is announced for January 26th, when Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer-Night's Dream" will be given; the symphony will be Beethoven's fourth, in B flat.

NOTES.

THE second Philadelphia Music Festival will commence on Tuesday, May 6th, 1884, and close on May 10th, and will consist of eight performances. Rehearsals have been held weekly, at St. George's Hall, since last September, on the following works: Mendelssohn's "Elijah," Verdi's "Requiem Mass," and Bach's motette, "God's time is best." The chorus, numbering six hundred well-trained voices (comprising in the main those of the last Festival), will now take up Hiller's "Song of Victory" and Gade's "Crusaders."

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—Emile Welti (Liberal), now Vice-President, has been elected President of Switzerland, and Dr. K. Schenck (Radical), Minister of the Interior, has been chosen Vice-President.—The Prince of Wales has been re-elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England.—The Russian loan of six per cent. gold *rentes* to the amount of fifty million roubles at 98, redeemable at the option of the Government after ten years, which was recently ordered by an imperial *ukase*, has all been covered.—The Australian Intercolonial Conference before adjourning on the 9th inst. passed resolutions against the landing in New Guinea of convicts from other islands, and against recognizing purchasers of land in New Guinea before British dominion over the island has been established.—Admiral Peyron, French Minister of Marine, has received a despatch from Admiral Galiber, commander of the French forces in Madagascar waters, stating that the vessels of his fleet have destroyed several ports of the

THE DISPLAY OF BONNETS, HATS AND FINE MILLINERY, AS SHOWN BY GEORGE C. LINCOLN, 1206 Chestnut Street, is attracting considerable attention, as his prices are moderate, his stock large and select, his attendants polite, and all goods sold warranted as represented. He is rapidly gaining a very large cash trade, and it will pay buyers to examine his goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Hovas, on the east coast of the island, and landing parties from the fleet have destroyed the port of Marawelta. Active negotiations have been opened with the United States Government for reciprocal concessions beneficial to trade between Cuba and the United States. News has reached Aden that a great force of hill tribes attacked five companies of Egyptian troops which were reconnoitring outside of Souakim on the 5th inst., and that severe fighting ensued in which the Egyptians were completely annihilated and their artillery captured. The total loss was over six hundred and eighty men. There were two European officers with the force, and the whole was under the command of an English major. The surviving officers say that they were surrounded by five thousand of El Mahdi's followers. Alfred Tennyson has been raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Tennyson d'Eyncourt of Aldworth. The Tonquin credit bill was adopted by the French Chamber of Deputies on the 10th inst., by a vote of 381 to 146. Every effort is being made in London, by the friends and counsel of O'Donnell, to procure a respite from Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, for the condemned man. A Paris despatch says that at a recent meeting of the Chinese imperial family and the Tsoung-Li-Yamen (the Ministry), at which the Tonquin question was discussed, the opinion was unanimous against entering upon a war with France. The Pope has approved the proposal for the erection of a memorial church to Daniel O'Connell at Cahirciveen, County Kerry, Ireland.

DOMESTIC.—The extra session of the Pennsylvania Legislature adjourned *sine die* on the 6th inst. Most of the members have turned into the State Treasury one hundred and ten dollars each, the amount of their pay for the eleven days' recess taken at the beginning of the session. The second volume of the tenth census report is ready for distribution. It treats of statistics of manufactures, with special reports on iron, steel, glass and textile manufactures, chemical products, the factory system, etc. The directors of the Southern Exposition in Louisville have decided to hold another exhibition next year, and raised an additional fund of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose. The dates will be so arranged as not to conflict with the New Orleans Exposition.

The House of Representatives of British Columbia has passed a resolution instructing the Government to introduce a bill restricting Chinese immigration. The Provincial Secretary says there are three thousand destitute Chinese on the mainland of the province, who can only subsist by murdering and stealing, which they have already begun. The New York *Tribune* publishes an article asserting that the city of New York is being swindled by a system of "unbalanced bids" for contracts for street improvements, and that the losses to the tax-payers have reached millions of dollars within the last few years. The Mayor of New Haven on the 8th inst. issued an order to the chief of police to prevent the members of the Salvation Army from occupying the streets and public squares as heretofore, and directing them "to refrain from singing, blowing horns or tambourines, in accordance with the city ordinance prohibiting disturbances of such character."

Mr. Carl Schurz has permanently severed his connection with the New York *Evening Post*, in consequence of differences of opinion between himself and colleagues regarding the treatment of public questions in the editorial columns.

A despatch from Gloucester, Mass., says it is feared that four more of the overdue fishing vessels are lost, making nine in all, with at least one hundred and twenty men on board. Snow fell in Saltillo, Mexico, on the 10th inst., to the depth of four inches, a thing never before known in that latitude.

Secretary Frelinghuysen has instructed Minister Lowell to recognize O'Donnell's citizenship. There is said to be considerable feeling in Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, caused by the publication in Eastern cities of letters saying that woman suffrage is a failure. The Mayor and other prominent citizens declare that the statements are gross exaggerations, and that public opinion is favorable to woman suffrage. The entire business of the Canadian Pacific Railway is at a standstill, no trains are moving, and the workshops have all shut down. This state of affairs is owing to the refusal of the employees to sign a bill of prices submitted by the Company. Three thousand men are out. The Company has telegraphed East for engineers.

DEATHS.—Alexander Henry, who was Mayor of Philadelphia for eight years (including the Civil War period), died in Germantown on the 5th inst., aged 60. Rev. Dr. John O. Means, corresponding secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, died in Boston on the 8th inst. Dr. Joseph Gibbons, a prominent Abolitionist, and publisher of the *Friends' Journal*, died at Bird-in-hand, Lancaster County, Pa., on the 9th inst., aged 65. Richard Doyle, the famous English caricaturist, long identified with *Punch*, died in London on the 11th inst., aged 57.

DRIFT.

—What is called in California the "rock oyster" is thus described by the San Luis Obispo *Tribune*: "On the coast of San Luis Obispo are found great numbers of the rock oyster, although the Rev. R. W. Summers, our local scientist, says it is not an oyster at all, but such is its common name. We will say then that the *Parapholas Californicus* invites the curious to study its habitat, and the epicure to feast upon its juicy body, when they find it. When the tide is low, the mollusk may be found almost anywhere where the rocks project into the sea; but it requires some knowledge of its peculiar characteristics to know where to look. The *Parapholas* when a spat swims in the sea until it strikes a rock, when it fastens and locates that spot for its home. Apparently without shell or hard substance to bite, scratch or bore with, the little fellow makes its way into stone and then imprisons itself for the life, taking on a shell-growing and enlarging its little cavern with its growth. How the rock oyster bores into the stone and afterward enlarges its chamber, is a puzzle to scientists. When grown it is about four inches in length, is a bivalve, and in form resembles a pear, the small end toward the opening in the rock, through which it thrusts its tube or siphon to draw in and

ON THE TARIFF QUESTION, DUNLAP, THE FAMOUS HATTER, OF 914 CHESTNUT Street, is sound. He wishes the duty on silk plush reduced, in order that his elegant hats may be furnished at a price within the means of all. As it is, his hats are fully worth the figure asked, on account of the superior material used. Dunlap has a large stock of holiday hats, seal caps, gloves, etc., and is taking orders for special goods for the Christmas and New Year festivals.

eject water, in which it finds its nourishment. In its prison home it keeps up a continual rocking motion, by which it enlarges the room in which to grow. The oyster is found by discovering the little hole in the rock and breaking it open with a pick or hammer. They are found all along the Pacific Coast from Cape Flattery to Cape St. Lucas, and are plentiful along the coast of San Luis Obispo. As an edible they are considered the best of their class, and one knowing their locality, and with means and industry to quarry them out, can supply himself with a feast."

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, December 13.

THE stock markets have hardly held their own during the week, though in most of the list the changes in the quotations are very slight and in some cases there is a small advance. Reading in a fortnight has risen about three per cent, the strength in it being founded upon the repeated expressions of Mr. Gowen that he believes a dividend may be declared next month. The Northern Pacific stocks are again lower, and yesterday the directors of their associate, Oregon Transcontinental, decided to pass the dividend due at this time. The Dinsmore suit before the United States court at Trenton, which had been conducted with so much energy by "eminent counsel," was decided as to the first stage on Friday favorably to the Reading party, Judge Nixon declining to grant the preliminary injunction asked for by Dinsmore to restrain the lease of the Jersey Central to the Reading. In breadstuffs there has been considerable speculative activity, especially in corn, and at Chicago the prices of that grain are about three cents a bushel higher than a week ago. The export movement from New York has been good; for the week ending on the 11th inst., the shipments from that port were \$7,878,880, being more than the corresponding week of last year, and nearly three millions ahead of the same in 1881.

The following were the closing quotations (sales) of leading stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	Dec. 12.	Dec. 5.		Dec. 12.	Dec. 5.
Penna. R. R.,	58 1/2	58 3/4	Northern Central,	61 1/2	62 1/4
Phila. and Reading,	27 1/2	27	Bufl., N. Y. and P.,	12 3/4	12 1/2
Lehigh Nav.,	45 1/4	44 3/4	North Penn. R. R.,	68 3/4	68 1/2 bid
Lehigh Valley,	72	73	United Cos. N. J.,	197	196 bid
North Pac., com.,	26 1/4	26 3/4	Phila. and Erie,	17 1/2	17 bid
North Pac., pref.,	57 1/4	59 1/2	New Jersey Cent.,	84 1/2	84 1/4

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4 1/2s, 1891, reg.,	114 1/4	114 1/2	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	127 1/2	
U. S. 4 1/2s, 1891, coup.,	114 1/4	114 1/2	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	129 1/2	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	122 1/2	123	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	131 1/2	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	123 1/2	124	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	133 1/2	
U. S. 3s, reg.,	101		U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	134 1/2	

The following were the closing quotations (bids) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	Dec. 12.	Dec. 5.		Dec. 12.	Dec. 5.
Central Pacific,	66 1/4	67	Northwestern, com.,	116 3/4	124 1/4
Canada Southern,	55 1/4	56	New York Central,	116 3/4	116 1/4
Den. and Rio Grande,	24 3/4	23 3/4	Oregon and Trans.,	40 1/2	43 1/2
Delaware and Hud.,	104	105 1/4	Pacific Mail,	42 1/2	42 1/2
Del., Lack. and W.,	117 1/4	117 3/4	St. Paul,	96 3/4	98
Erie,	29 3/4	30 1/2	Texas Pacific,	21 1/2	21 1/2
Lake Shore,	100	99 3/4	Union Pacific,	79 3/4	84 1/2
Louis. and Nashville,	48 1/4	48 1/2	Wabash,	20 3/4	22 1/2
Michigan Central,	90 1/4	91 1/4	Wabash, preferred,	33	33 3/4
Missouri Pacific,	96 1/4	96 3/4	Western Union,	78 1/2	78 3/4

The New York banks in their statement on the 8th inst. showed a loss in surplus reserve of \$1,528,225, but they still held \$4,670,750 in excess of the legal requirement. Their stock of specie was \$57,825,100 (at the corresponding date last year, they held \$56,319,600). The Philadelphia banks on the 8th inst. showed an increase in the item of loans of \$417,089, in reserve of \$8,680, and in due to banks of \$552,547. There was a decrease in the item of national bank notes of \$12,206, in due from banks of \$1,167,962, in deposits of \$785,448, and in circulation of \$82,999. The amount loaned in New York had been heavily drawn upon, and had declined to \$3,866,999.

The exports of specie from New York last week amounted to \$206,925, and, including an item of the previous week that was too late for that report, it made a total of \$349,425. The whole of it was silver and the greater part in American bars. The specie arriving at New York during the week was \$372,377.

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia), of this date says: "The money market rules easy and without change. Call loans are quoted at three and five per cent., and first-class commercial paper at five and six per cent. In New York, commercial paper is in light supply, and the quotations are: Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, five and one-half per cent.; four months' acceptances, five and one-half and six per cent.; and good single names, having four to six months to run, six and seven and one-half per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money loaned at two and two and one-half per cent. all day."

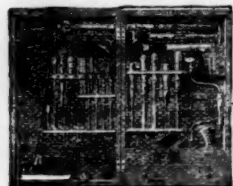
The Lehigh Valley Railroad directors on Tuesday declared the usual quarterly dividend of two per cent.

The Western Union Telegraph Company announces a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent., payable January 15th. The officers estimate the net revenues of the quarter at \$1,750,000, of which the dividend will absorb \$1,399,784.

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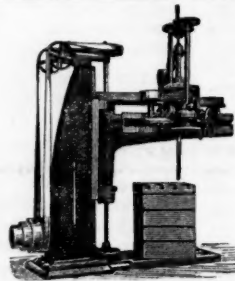
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